KAMELPUR VILLAGE PLAN

MODEL CENTRE FOR VILLAGE INDUSTRIES, ★ T. KALLUPATTI. MADURAI DT. ★

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INTRODUCTION

The fundamental basis of village development is the initiative of the village people. Initiative springs from aspirations or incentives. In fact, initiative is in response and proportion to incentives provided by prospects. A programme which can make people believe that big things are coming in their life provides sufficient incentives so as to create in them enthusiasm for commensurate action. What is inspiring about a programme, therefore, is the attainable picture of life it presents rather than small benefits it offers through unconnected individual items. An agricultural programme giving all aids and guidance for raising production but not supported by a minimum price policy does not provide incentives to the cultivator. A village industries programme which does not provide living wage enthuses neither the artisans nor the farmers to take to them either as whole time or spare time occupations. Also, a programme which does not co-ordinate the interests of the farmers with those of the artisans fails to evoke the sympathy of the farmers for village industries. Programmes not conceived in terms of increasing the net gain to the village economy are similarly not appreciated by the villagers. It is only village development programmes working for equality between the villagers and the town dwellers in respect of opportunities and living standards that can evoke a spontaneons and

wholehearted response from the village people. Half-hearted programmes can expect only half-hearted response.

Respect For Wisdom

Village people react to our action. If we approach them with faith in their wisdom and intelligence it touches their sympathetic chord. Their response to such an approach is favourable because they feel that they are not respected for the sake of courtesy but that their real capacity is recognised. If we have real faith in their capacity we will depend on them without any mental reservations for framing and executing programmes based on aided self-help. We will then have a sympathetic understanding of their present limitations. If they are sticking to old things and are not quick to adopt new innovations it is not because of their orthodoxy but because of their inability to take risks or because they feel that the remedies suggested are not likely to cure their disease. If they are inert and morbid it is because of their reduced vitality and absence of better prospects. If they are not progressive in their outlook it is because they lack wider opportunities of development. Basically these are deficiencies only on the surface arising out of circumstances and can be made good if the circumstances are changed. In the core of their being, village people are stout and healthy and have preserved their cultural values in spite of the severest struggles for existence over centuries. Being occupied in creative activities of life they are practical minded and resourceful and capable of improving their living standards with the least technical and financial assistance. Inheriting traditions of mature wisdom they are more community minded and less self-centered. These qualities can develop further only through genuine appreciation.

Highest Development Of Man

The greatest call to man comes from a programme which works

for his highest economic, intellectual, political and moral development or in other words, for the development of his whole personality. This is so not only because these aspects of life are inter-dependent and act and react upon each other but also because man's highest powers are invoked by such a call. A programme of this nature has, therefore, to envisage man's development on the physical, mental and moral planes and has to provide opportunities for the simultaneous development of all three planes. It is such a programme that presents an inspiring picture of life. In the midst of present poverty it is sometimes difficult to assume the need to satisfy the urge for the development of higher planes of life in the villages. This urge is nonetheless in existence and awaits opening for self-expression. A programme which can provide these openings to the few aspirants raises the tone of thought and releases the dormant energy of the whole village.

All the three factors mentioned above have played their part in the preparation and execution of village plans for Kamelpur for three successive years. The plans aimed at full employment with minimum living standards. The workers being of the village itself, respect for the wisdom of the village people was automatic. Antyodaya has been the main plank of these plans. It provided a challenge to the few aspiring leaders of the village to rise to the occasion. Choudhari Narendra Singh and Munshi Ramjas proved equal to the task. If today the faith of Kamelpur people in the preparation and execution of village plans burns brighter despite continuous bad seasons and if in spite of these adverse circumstances the village has been successful in implementing the programme of Antyodaya to an appreciable extent, the credit in no small measure is due to these two leaders accepting the challenge. Through personal example, they could persuade every family of the village to contribute 1/40 th of their total produce for the social security programme of the village. A tougher job for them was to arrange for the kitchen garden houses for the Harijan families. In

the first place, Harijans themselves were not willing to change their ancestral sites for newer ones. In the second place, it was difficult for them to get costly lands near the village site. The resourcefulness of the leaders has, however, successfully seen through all these hurdles. It is to the testimony of their persevering zeal that one sees in Kamelpur today, a beautiful colony built for Harijans partly through Government aid but mainly through the goodwill and efforts of the village. Kamelpur can certainly claim credit for Antyodaya in action.

– **Jhaverbhai Patel**

CHAPTER I

KAMELPUR PLAN - 1957-58
AN ASSESSMENT

Kamelpur is a small village in Moradabad District of Uttar-Pradesh. The Gram Vikas Mandal of the village had prepared a plan for 1956-57. The preparing and working of the plan had created considerable awakening and enthusiasm among the people and given them hope and confidence in their capacity for co-operative action. Towards the end of the year 1956-57, the progress of the first year's plan was reviewed and a programme of development for the village for 1957-58 was chalked out in the light of the experience gained during the first year.

The plan for 1957-58 had the following objectives:-

(1) Increase in employment and income through development of agriculture, animal husbandry and village industries.

(2) Continuation of the progamme of village remodelling with a view to improving the conditions of environmental hygiene and providing kitchen-gardens to families.

(3) Organising a Parishramalaya, a village shop and pressing of the co-operative society into greater service.

(4) Mobilising local resources for a social security programme with a view to:-

(a) Running the existing dispensary so as to provide free medical aid to people.

(b) Providing free education to the village children upto the eighth standard.

(c) Maintenance of village sanitation and

(d) Guaranteeing employment to the unemployed.

The basic objectives of the first and the second years' plans were similar. The plan for 1956-57 aimed at increasing employment and income through the development of agriculture, animal husbandry and village industries. Besides increase in agricultural production through better facilities, seeds and manure, the plan for 1956–57 aimed at evolving a pattern of land utilisation under which production of cotton, vegetables and fruits, could be raised. It was proposed to continue the efforts along these lines during 1957–58. In the sphere of animal husbandry, the plan for 1956-57 envisaged the import of cows of better breed which would yield more milk and better calves. This work was also sought to be continued under the programme for 1957–58.

The plan for 1956–57 aimed at increasing the production of Khadi, Ghani oil and Gur and Khandsari. It was proposed to increase production of traditional as well as Ambar Khadi. Twenty persons were to be trained in Ambar Spinning. It was also proposed to train three local weavers in weaving Ambar yarn. The plan for 1957–58 envisaged the expansion of the programme along these lines.

Similarly, in respect of other industries such as Gur and Khandsari, fibre, oil and brick–making, it was proposed to continue the efforts to increase production, employment and income through their development.

The programme for remodelling the village was taken up in 1956-57. During the year, however, only preliminary arrangements such as persuading the families to shift their dwellings to new sites and provision of land for these sites through mutual exchange could be made. In 1957–58 it was proposed to construct 20 new houses with kitchen gardens.

One of the striking features of the plan for 1956–57 was the launching of a social security programme by the village. People contributed 1/40 share of the agricultural produce for the programme. A dispensary was set up to provide free medical aid to the villagers and tuition fees and books to the pupils belonging to Kamelpur were paid out of this fund. A Parishramalaya was organised to provide employment to those who came seeking work and 4 families of sweepers were employed on a part time basis to keep the village roads clean. It was proposed to continue the above mentioned items of social security programme in the second year.

Thus the plan for 1957–58 envisaged the continuation of the activities started during 1956–57. Implementation of the programme for the year 1957–58 was started in June 1957 and was continued till the end of May 1958. This period corresponds to the agricultural year. The results of the working of the programme for 1957–58 are described in the following pages.

CHAPTER II

AGRICULTURE

The targets of agricultural production and income were based on the expectation of normal weather conditions. Unfortunately there were unprecedented rains during September 1957. Apart from damage to houses and cattle, heavy rains gave rise to water-logging conditions which destroyed practically the whole Khariff crops and adversely affected the Rabi crops. Inspite of the adverse natural conditions, the people tried to carry out the programme as far as they could, though the success attending their efforts was limited.

Irrigation

The village had proposed to build two masonary wells with persian wheels at a total cost of Rs. 3,000. The Cane Development Union Ltd., Amroha was expected to provide Rs. 500 per well by way of loan, but the destruction of the Khariff crops depleted the resources of the people and poor prospects of Rabi crops deterred them from undertaking the construction of wells, though the Cane Development Union Ltd., Amroha, had shown preparedness to extend the promised assistance. The other difficulty experienced by the people was the higher level of water due to waterlogging which precluded the digging of the well upto the required minimum depth of 30 ft. made up of 12 ft. of clay layer and the rest of sand. The cultivators first dig upto 12 ft. to remove the clay. Then brick work is done. After the completion of the brick work, they start removing the sand and the walls of the well gradually descend downwards. The process is continued till a depth of 30 ft. is reached. During the years when the water does not recede to a level of about 12 ft. the construction

of wells is rendered extremely difficult. The two wells thus could not be built during the year.

Improved Seeds

The high yielding variety of wheat seed No. 591, locally known as 'Kalatud' was commonly used before the first plan. In 1956–57 for the first time another variety, No. 710, supposed to be rust-resistant was tried on 80 acres. When wheat crop is exposed to rust, this variety recovers better. Although under normal conditions, seed No. 591 gives higher yield, it was decided to use seed No. 710 also to some extent during 1957–58. Against the target of 62.5 mds. of No. 591 and 20 Mds. of No. 710 however the people bought 75 Mds. of No. 591 only. This was done in expectation of normal weather conditions.

It was proposed to try on an experimental basis 6.5 Mds. of high yielding variety of mutter seed on 6.5 acres. But only 5.00 Mds. of the seed could become available. Owing to the scarcity of fodder during the year 1957-58 much of mutter crops was utilised as fodder. It was, therefore, difficult to compare the production per acre of the old and the new varieties of mutter. However, the people have realised that the new variety gives better results than the old.

In respect of Sugar-cane, varieties of seed used were No. 245, 510, 527, 321. Use of these varieties particularly of No. 245 seed proved quite beneficial. While the crop of the other village of this area was adversely affected by heavy rains and waterlogging, the extent of damage to the Sugar-cane crop of village Kamelpur was less because of seed No. 245. As against a target of 900 mds. of Sugar-cane seed, 1,000 mds. of seeds were sown in the village of which about 500 mds. were supplied by one local cultivator Shri Ramjas Yadav while the remaining 500 mds. was supplied by another local cultivator, Shri Narendra Singhji. Both these cultivators had nurseries of their own from which they supplied the seed of standard quality to the cultivators.

Manures And Fertilisers

During the year, the village made a beginning in respect of preparation of compost manure by digging 12 compost pits. It also saved a good amount of cowdung manure by buying considerable quantities of fuel (wood) from the Ganga Khadar area about 8 miles from the village.

It is estimated that against a target of 1,000 cartloads of 10 mds. each of cowdung manure, the quantity available during 1957–58 was 1,200 cartloads.

During the previous year, 60 mds. of Ammonium Sulphate valued at Rs. 960 was utilised in Kamelpur. In 1957–58, it was proposed to utilise 50 Mds. of Ammonium Sulphate valued at Rs. 700. Actually only 34 mds. could be obtained from the Co-operative Union Ltd., Dhanaura.

Experiments In Agricultural Techniques

Method of transplantation of paddy: It was intended to try this method on a small plot of 0.3 acre. One cultivator did make this trial. His production was 4 mds. on 0.3 acre. This was higher than the average of 10 mds. per acre on other plots.

Ridge & Furrow Method Of Sugar–cane Sowing

The method of sowing sugarcane in ridges and furrow, locally known as 'Gul' method, was tried with success on an experimental basis during the previous year. Under this method, the requirement of seed per acre increases from 30 mds. to 60 mds. But the production of cane increases from 400 mds. to 500 mds. per acre, representing an increase of 25 per cent. This method is being increasingly accepted by the cultivators of the village. In place of 16 acre of land to be brought under this method it was adopted on 20 acres. Though full benefits of this method could not be achieved due to adverse weather conditions, people have noticed that this method, attains a higher level compared to the production under the old method.

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The resistance which the people initially showed to the acceptance of this method, has been overcome as a result of the experience gained in two years and the practice is expected to become more widespread in the coming years. With more than 13 per cent of the total cultivated land under sugarcane, the acceptance of this method provides good prospects for increasing agricultural production and income of the village.

Nurseries

Nursery for Sugarcane:–Every year the village needs about 900 to 1,000 mds. of sugarcane seeds. To meet this demand locally it was planned to have two nurseries, by setting apart 3 acres of land for this purpose. During the year, two farmers of the village took up this programme. One of them, Shri Narendra Singh utilised 1.00 acre and the other Shri Ramjas Yadav utilised 1.00 acre of land for this purpose. Thanks to the efforts of these two farmers, the village could become self-sufficient in meeting its sugarcane seed requirement during the year 1957–58.

The following table shows the acreage and production of crops during the year 1957–58.

TABLE I

S. No.	Item	Area Planned	Actual	Planned Qty(Mds.)	Value (Rs.)	Actual Qty.(Mds)	Value (Rs.)
	Khariff						
1.	Paddy	28.00	41.00	472	4,720	225	2,250
2.	Other Cereals	134.00	88.00	836	8,360	189	1,890
3.	Pulses (Mung Urd)Sown with Jawar & Bajra	–	–	30	300	12	120
4.	Fodder	78.00	81.00	–	–	–	–
5.	Oilseeds Ground-nut & Til (Sown with Bajra)	–	–	411	6,165	59	885

(Table I Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Vegetables	2.00	1.50	400	1,600	71	285
7. Cotton	2.00	2.80	12	240	5	100
8. Sannai (mixed with cotton & paddy)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub. Total	224.00	214.30	–	21,385	–	5,530
Rabi:						
9. Wheat	110.00	95.00	2,235	26,820	1,525	18,300
10. Barley	30.00	68.00				
11. Wheat & Barley	65.00	90.00				
12. Wheat & Gram	39.00	41.00				
Sub Total	244.00	294.00	2,235	26,820	1,525	18,300
13. Gram	29	35	833	8,330	292	2,920
14. Peas(Mutter)	42	57				
15. Arhar	–	–				
Sub. Total	71	92	833	8,330	292	2,920
16. Oilseeds Rape & Mustard mixed with wheat Barley etc.	–	–	53	1,270	–	–
17. Greenfodder	6.00	5.50	–	–	–	–
18. Vegetables	4.50	8.00	1,000	4,000	400	1,600
Sub. Total	10.50	13.50		5,270	–	1,600
Sugarcane	65.00	67.00	38,400	38,400	19,400	19,400
Fruit	–	–	370	1,950	292	1,480
Sub. Total	65.00	67.00	–	40,350	–	20,880
Grand Total	634.50	680.80		1,02,155		49,230

Compared to the target of 63,450 acres of cropped area, the actual area under different crops came to 680.80 acres. However, the excess over the target does not represent net progress. Due to heavy rains, much of the khariff crop was destroyed so that the area became available for Rabi crops. Thus the land which was expected to be under Khariff crops only, was utilised for rabi season as well.

Apart from the serious damage to khariff crops, heavy rains and waterlogging affected very adversely the Rabi crops also. Though the acreage under Rabi crops was higher than expected, there was a considerable short fall in production of all the Rabi crops. Because of waterlogging, the land could not be sufficiently ploughed and prepared for sowing. Rabi sowing was delayed and because of the continuance of moisture in the soil, the production was lower than what was expected.

Production of sugarcane and fodder was affected. Sugarcane production was only 50 per cent of the target. The worst effect of waterlogging was on fodder crop. Most of the Khariff fodder was destroyed. The resultant scarcity of fodder compelled the farmers to utilise considerable part of their mutter and sugarcane crop as fodder. Output of these two crops was consequently reduced.

The total value of the agricultural production amounted to Rs. 49,230 which was less than 50 per cent of the target for the year.

The shortfall in production should not however be allowed to obscure a significant fact. Besides striving for an overall increase in agricultural production, the plan aimed at evolving a pattern of land utilisation which can incorporate in the existing crop rotation pattern the practice of growing vegetables, green fodder and cotton. The progress of the plan in respect of acreage of land under different crops has been quite impressive (see table No. 3).

The area under fodder was 40 acres during 1955-56. It was 38 acres in 1956-57 and rose to 86.50 acres in 1957-58. Similarly, the

area under vegetables rose from 1.00 acre in 1955–56 to 9.73 in 1956–57 and 9.50 acres in 1957–58. Excessive rains and waterlogging prove extremely harmful to cotton crop and as a result, the cultivation of cotton has steeply declined in the area. Progress of cultivation of cotton in Kamelpur has suffered a set–back on account of these factors. It was 8.00 acres in 1955–56 and it fell to 6.00 acres in 1956–57 and to 2.80 acres in 1957–58. But for the efforts of the Gram Vikas Mandal, the cultivation of cotton would have disappeared altogether. In the light of adverse weather conditions and consequent damage to cotton, a modest target of sowing cotton in 2.00 acres was set under the plan. Compared to this target actual area under cotton was 2.8 acres.

The plan aimed at popularising certain improved agricultural practices such as sowing of sugarcane in ridges and furrows, transplantation of paddy, digging of pits for compost making and use of wood as fuel to save valuable cow–dung manure. In regard to the method of transplantation of paddy, an experiment was tried with success during 1957–58 and it is expected that the method will become more popular in course of time. The practice of sowing sugarcane in ridges and furrows is gaining increasing acceptance in the village. It was tried on an experimental basis in 2 acres in 1955–56. It was sown in 8 acres in 1956–57 and 20 acres in 1957–58.

Digging of pits for compost manure and saving of cow-dung by use of wood as fuel are also noteworthy. During 1957–58, 12 pits were dug for making compost; also wood was brought from Ganga Khadar area which led to saving of about 200 cartloads of cow-dung manure. These practices are expected in the long run, to contribute materially to the productivity of the soil of the village.

Gradual evolution of a more balanced pattern of cultivation and popularisation of improved practices have created conditions for an increase in the production of vegetables, green fodder and to some extent cotton, along with an overall increase in agricultural produc–

tion. The ability of the Gram Vikas Mandal to carry the village people with it in practically all the items of the programme holds out a good promise for the future development plans for the village.

Agricultural Production–Year 1957–58

The following table shows the agricultural production of the village in the year 1957–58.

TABLE 2

S. No.	Item	QUANTITY (MDS.) Planned	QUANTITY (MDS.) Actual	VALUE Planned	VALUE Actual	(6) as % of (5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Cereals	3,545	1,939	39,915	22,440	56.2
2.	Pulses	863	304	8,640	3,040	34.6
3.	Vegetables	1,400	469	5,600	1,885	33.6
4.	Fruits	370	296	1,850	1,480	80.0
5.	Oilseeds	464	59	7,435	885	12.0
6.	Sugarcane	38,400	19,400	38,400	19,400	49.0
7.	Cotton	12	5	240	100	41.7
	Total			1,02,070	49,230	48.2

TABLE 3

Crop – Pattern Under The Plan

S.No.	Item	Area (in Acres)			PRODUCTION Qty. (in Mds.)			*Value per Mds. (in Rs.)	Value (in Rs.)		
		1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58		1955–56	1956–57	1957–58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Khariff											
1.	Paddy	20.00	15.00	41.00	370	152	225	10	3,700	1,520	2,250
	Other cereals	102.00	112.00	88.00	1,324	344	189	10	12,340	3,440	1,890
2.	Pulses (mung and Urd)	—	—	—	200	112.5	12	13	2,600	1,465	160
3.	Groundnut (mixed with Bajra)	—	—	—	400	80.00	59	15	6,000	1,200	885
4.	Cotton	8.00	6.00	2.80	48	—	5	20	960	—	100
5.	Sanai (mixed with cotton & paddy)	—	—	—	8	—	—	16	130	—	—
	Sub Total	150.00	145.00	131.80	—	—	—	—	25,730	7,625	5,285

Rabi

6. Wheat Barley Wheat & Barley Wheat & Gram	214.00	200.00	294.00	2,110	1,488	1,525	12	25,320	17,856	8,300
7. Gram Mutter Arhar	60.00	36.00	92.00	610	181	292	12	7,320	2,170	3,505
8. Oil seeds. Rape & mustard (mixed with wheat & barley etc.	—	—	—	210	—	53	24	4,840	—	1,270
9. Sugarcane	52.00	55.00	67.00	15,300	14,400	19,400	1	15,300	14,400	19,400
10. Vegetables	1.00	9.73	9.50	500	500	500	5	2,500	2,500	2,500
11. Fruits	—	—	—	175	250	296	5	875	1,250	1,480
12. Fodder	40.00	41.00	86.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub Total (ii)	367.00	341.73	549.00	—	—	—	—	56,155	38,176	46,455
Grand Total	517.00	486.73	680.80	—	—	—	—	81,885	45,801	51,740

* To facilitate reference production during 1955–56, 1956–57, 1967–58 is valued at the same rate.

TABLE 4

Production: Agriculture 1955–56, 1956–57, 1957–58 (Actual)

Item	PRODUCTION					
	1956–57	Quantity (in Mds.)		Value (in Rs.)		
		1956–57	1957–58	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58
Cereals	3,500	1,971	1,939	40,260	27,790	22,440
Pulses	590	227	304	7,100	2,750	3,040
Vegetables	500	500	469	2,500	2,500	1,885
Fruits	175	240	296	1,050	1,440	1,480
Oilseeds	610	80	59	8,850	1,140	885
Sugarcane	15,300	14,400	19,400	15,300	16,000	19,400
Cotton	25	–	5	400	–	100
TOTAL	–	–	–	75,460	51,620	49,230

Animal Husbandry

During the year 1956–57, 5 cows and 6 bullocks of better breed were purchased from outside the village. Fodder position was also better during that year as a result of which the production of milk had increased from 830 mds. in 1955–56 to 1,100 mds. in 1956–57.

During the year 1957–58, the village suffered very heavy losses on account of unprecedented rains and waterlogging. The number of casualties among the cattle population was as follows:–

i) Cows	10
ii) Buffaloes	1
iii) Bullocks	8
iv) Others	9
	28

Apart from this, very heavy losses were inflicted on the fodder crops, as a result of which there was an acute shortage of fodder. Some of the families had to send their cattle to the Ganga Khadar area, where the position was comparatively better.

On account of these factors, the production of milk fell from 1,100 mds. in 1956–57 to 524 mds. in 1957–58. The value of milk produced fell from Rs. 22,000 in 1956–57 to Rs. 10,480 in the year under review.

In the background of these conditions the programme for the import of 5 cows could not be taken up during the year. Three bullocks were imported at a total cost of Rs. 950.

In 1956–57, the village had obtained a pedigree bull. This bull continues to be in service. All the four progeny of the imported cows are he-calves. These cows yielded 4 to 5 seers of milk per day as compared to 2 seers a day yielded by the local cows. The progeny of the imported cows are better than

those of the local cows. The scarcity of fodder has led to slight deterioration in the quality of the cows. Still, the experience of the people has been quite encouraging and helpful to the programme for a gradual replacement of buffaloes by cows.

TALE 5

Animal Husbandry (1957–58)

S. No.	Item	Quantity		PRODUCTION	Value Actual	(6)as %
		Planned	Actual	Planned		of (5)
1.	Milk	1,250	524	25,000	10,480	42
2.	Pountry	–	–	80	80	100
3.	Pigs	–	–	*300	1,200	108
	Total			25,380	11,760	43

* Income from pig-keeping underestimated at the time of the preparation of the plan.

CHAPTER III

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

The Gram Vikas Mandal is laying considerable emphasis on the development of industries of the village. To this end, the artisans are imparted training in better methods and provided better implements for raising their productivity. From the year 1956–57 onwards, the village has made efforts to develop existing industries such as carding, spinning, oilpressing, gur making brick making and fibre. In all the industries excepting fibre, considerable progress was achieved during 1956–57. The programme for the year 1957–58 provided for the consolidation of the existing industries and introduction of a new one viz. reed–making. Working of the various industries was as follows during the year 1957–58.

Khadi

During 1956–57, 4,800 sq.yds. of Khadi was produced in the village. The programme for 1957–58 set out a target of 6,600 sq. yds. of cloth, 3,370 sq. yds. from yarn spun on traditional charkhas and 3,270 sq. yds. of cloth from yarn spun on Ambar charkhas. The targets in respect of yarn were 12,000 hanks of traditional yarn and 11,300 hanks of Ambar yarn.

During the year, 60 traditional charkhas were worked in the village producing 16,350 hanks of yarn, the value of which came to Rs. 4,090. The count of yarn produced varied from 5 to 12. Cloth woven out of this yarn was of the order of 5,075 sq. yds. valued at Rs. 7,500. Thus the actual production of traditional Khadi exceeded the target by 1,705 sq. yds.

During 1956–57, 10 persons were trained in Ambar spinning and provided Ambar charkhas after training. In 1957–58, 17 spinners became trained and 7 Ambar sets were distributed. Of the trained, spinners, 3 left the village after their marriage, and one died after the period of her training. Out of 17 spinners who were trained, 4 belonging to two families took only 2 sets, while 4 spinners did not take to Ambar spinning. As against the target of 25 Ambar sets only 17 Ambar charkhas were plied during 1957–58. Production of Ambar yarn came to 4,350 hanks as against the target of 11,300 hanks. While the target in respect of traditional Khadi was exceeded, the production of Ambar Khadi was much below the target, 1,100 sq. yds. valued at Rs. 1,650 as cempared to the target of 3,270 sq. yds. valued at Rs. 4,000.

Organisational difficulties concerning the supply of cotton, arrangement of carding and purchase of yarn etc. came in the way of efficient uitilisation of Ambar charkhas distributed. It is also true that while spinning on the traditional charkhas has become an integral part of the life of the women of the village, it will take some time, before the Ambar charkhas can win that status. However, as the organisational difficulties are over the scope of Ambar charkhas will be realised.

Ambar charkha has enabled people to spin yarn of higher counts. The count of the yarn spun on it during the year, varied from 14 to 25. The Ambar spinners were supplied L.S.S.(Punjab) cotton. There is scope for spinning yarn of finer counts provided supply of cotton of better varieties is made.

In the year 1956–57, there were four families of weavers who were weaving only 'Ruvar' yarn of very low count. Three of them were provided training in weaving traditional yarn of 12 counts. During 1957–58, 3 more persons were trained in weaving of yarn upto 25 counts. Of these, one person belonged to a weaver's family and for the other two, it was an entirely new line of work. All the

three have undergone training at Kamelpur, where the Saghan Kshetra Vikas Samiti had organised a class for training in weaving. Of the three, one belonging to a weaver's family and having some previous experience of weaving completed his six month's training in June 1958; the other two need further training for two months, before they can start working on their own.

In 1957–58, the process of carding was shifted from the family to the village level. Whereas previously the spinners used to do the work of carding in their homes, during the period under review, pedal carding machine was installed at the Instensive Area Centre, Kamelpur. The carder of village Kamelpur, plied this machine as a whole-time occupation and spinners were provided carded cotton, which encouraged them to devote more time for spinning.

In two years Kamelpur has made impressive progress in Khadi work. Production of Khadi increased from 4,800 sq. yds. in 1956–57 to 6,175 sq. yds. in 1957–58. Per capita production of Khadi came to 9.4 sq. yds. in the year 1956-57 and to 11.7 sq. yds. in 1957–58. Sizable increase in Khadi production has reduced very considerably the dependence of people on mill cloth. Prior to the working of the plan, many families had to incur debt to purchase cloth. There is now no need to incur debt on this account.

Khadi work has also provided employment opportunities for those sections of the people whose need for it was most urgent and pressing. Whereas spinning has provided work to women, whose opportunities were limited, weaving has provided the much needed work to 6 Harijan families, who were among the poorest in the village.

Village Oil Industry

In 1956–57, there were two old type ghanis in the village. It was proposed to replace one of them with an improved ghani. It was expected that 50 mds. of oilseeds would be crushed on self-sufficiency basis and another 350 mds. would be crushed on commercial basis.

The programme for installing the improved ghani was carried out during the year. However, the oilseed crop was far below the expected level and, therefore, the target of oil production could not be achieved. As against the programme for crushing 400 mds. of oil seeds, only 110 mds. were crushed. Of this, 25 mds. of seeds were crushed on self-sufficiency basis and 85 mds. for sale. The production of oil amounted to 34 mds. valued at Rs. 3,400 and of oilcake to 76 mds. valued at Rs. 920.

Paddy Husking

Processing of food grains required for consumption is done by women of almost every family in the village. Four hundred mds. of paddy were expected to be processed during 1957-58 but only 128 mds. of paddy were handpounded. Shortfall in the target was due to the fall in the production of paddy itself.

Gur And Khandsari

During 1957-58, production of sugarcane came to 19,400 mds. of which 6,700 mds. were supplied to the sugar mill and power-driven crushers and 12,500 mds. were utilised in the village for gur making.

Cultivators utilised 250 mds. of cane for making gur on self-sufficiency (swavalamban) basis. Three bullock-driven kolhus were operated in the village for cane-crushing with a view to making gur on commercial basis. Ten thousand mds. of cane were crushed by these 3 units and 1,000 mds. of gur, valued at Rs. 14,000 was produced. Twenty-six families who were engaged in the work, earned an aggregate income of Rs. 3,165 by way of wages and profits in the processes of cane-crushing and gur making. Against a target of producing 2,005 mds. of gur, actual production came to 1,250 mds.

Fibre Industry

Apart From the peasant families who pursue this work on a part-time basis for self-sufficiency, there are 7 families engaged in this work on a commercial basis. The programme for

1957-58 aimed at providing training to 8 members of the families in the use of better implements, and providing them improved tools. The target of production set out under the plan was 68 mds. of fibre twists, for the peasant families, and 162 mds. for the 7 artisan families. As against this the production from the former source was 20 mds., and from the latter 36 mds.

The shortfall in production was due to (1) the damage caused to the crop of sannai during the year and (2) non-availability of trained instructors who could impart training to the artisans. The Saghan Kshetra Vikas Samiti had undertaken a programme for training of instructors. As these instructors could become available only towards the end of the year 1957-58, and also due to the low calibre of such trained instructors, the training programme for the artisans could not be implemented as envisaged.

Pottery

During the year 1956-57, a small *Bhattha* was started in Kamelpur and 80,000 bricks were manufactured. With a view to facilitating the implementation of the programme for village remodelling, it was decided to continue the programme and a target of making 2,00,000 bricks was fixed. As it became possible to persuade the District Co-operative Federation Ltd., Moradabad, to set up a brick-kiln in Malakpur at a distance of nearly one mile from Kamelpur, the village was assured of the supply of bricks and it was not found necessary to undertake brick-making in the village.

Reed Making

Because of the lack of facilities for training in reed-making it was not possible to start this work during the year 1957-58.

Goldsmithy

There are 4 families of goldsmiths in the village. Demand for their skill comes from Kamelpur and other villages of the area. The plan did not envisage any change in the working of this industry. However, the existing level of the demand was enough to provide them employment throughout the year.

TABLE 6

Khadi Work Under The Programme 1957–58.

S. No.	Work Implements	No. of Artisan planned	No. of Artisan Actual	Employment (in manhours) Planned	Employment (in manhours) Actual	Production (hanks) Planned	Production (hanks) Actual	Cloth equivalent sq. yds. Planned	Cloth equivalent sq. yds. Actual	Value (In Rs.) Planned	Value (In Rs.) Actual	Col.10 as % of (9)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Traditional Charkhas	60	60	32,000	40,000	12,000	16,350	3,330	5,075	5,000	7,500	152
2.	**Ambar sets**											
	Training	15	17	7,500	6,120†	2,300	2,550					
	Post–training	25	17	12,820	1,800	9,000	1,800	3,270	1,100	4,000	1,650	8
3.	Ginning & carding	5	1	10,000*	1,100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.	**Weaving**											
	Training	3	3	3,600	3,600	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Post–training	6	4	12,000	11,200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
				77,900	63,820	23,300	20,700	6,600	6,175	9,000	9,150	

† Ambar Charkha trainees attended Parishramalayas for 6 hours in place of 8 hours a day for 60 days.

* Employment in ginning was much below the expected level owing to the failure of cotton crop.

TABLE 7

Other Village Industries Under The Plan 1957–58

S. No.	Industry	Employment (in manhours) Planned	Employment (in manhours) Actual	Production (Quantity) Planned	Production (Quantity) Actual	Value (in Rs.) Planned	Value (in Rs.) Actual	8 as % of 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Oilpressing	4,800	1,950					
	Oil			90 Mds.	35 Mds.	14,000	3,500	25.0
	Oilcake			180 Mds.	75 Mds.	3,640	995	27.3
2.	Paddy husking	4,800	2,200	400 Mds. of paddy	182 Mds.	450	205*	45.5
3.	Gur khandsari	25,600	15,600	2,005 Mds.	1,250 Mds.	20,050	12,500	62.3
4.	Carpentry & Smithy	4,800	4,800	–	–	750	1,200	160.0
5.	Pottery: brickmaking	6,000	–	2 lakh brick	–	5,000	–	–
6.	Goldsmithy	14,400	18,400	–	–	4,800	5,600	116.6
7.	Tailoring	4,700	5,520	–	–	650	790*	121.5
8.	Fibre Work	18,600	9,050	160 Mds. twine rope	33 Mds.	4,500	720*	18.2
				68 Mds. twine rope	23 Mds.	3,960		
9.	Reedmaking	800	–	–	–	40	–	–
		84,500	57,520	–	–	57,840	25,510	44.1

* The figure represents wage income, actual or imputed.

TABLE 8

S. No.	Item	Income (in Rs.) 1956–57 Planned	Income (in Rs.) 1956–57 Actual	(4) as % of 3	1957–58 Planned	1957–58 Actual	7 as % of 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	KHADI						
	Carding	675	400	59	415	410	99
	Spinning	2,895	2,160	75	2,560	2,450	96
	Weaving	880	880	91	1,530	1,460	95
2.	Village oil industry	2,000	1,500	75	1,400	990	71
3.	Cane crushing & Gur making	1,100	1,100	100	2,005	3,165	158
4.	Goldsmithy	1.800	1,800	100	4,800	5,600	116
5.	Carpentry	750	750	100	870	1,200	138
6.	Fibre	*	*		840	280	33
7.	Tailoring	600	600	100	650	790	121
8.	Handpounding of Rice	—	1,200	—	1,260	660	52
9.	Reedmaking	—	—	—	40	—	—
10,	Brickmaking	5,000	1,950	35	5,000	—	—
	TOTAL	15,700	12,260	78	21,370	17,005	80

* No estimate of income from Fibre industry was made during 1956–57.

CHAPTER IV

MODEL CENTRE FOR VILLAGE INDUSTRIES
T. KALLUPATTI. MADURAI DT.

SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAMME

The social security programme of Kamelpur was started in 1956-57. Encouraged by a favourable response from the people during the first year of the implementation of the programme, the Gram Vikas Mandal had decided to continue the programme during 1957-58. The programme covered four items: (1) Medical aid (2) Education (3) Sanitation and (4) Guarantee of a sitting wage.

Medical Aid

Under the programme, a dispensary was set up in 1956-57 and the people of Kamelpur as well as the other surrounding villages were provided facilities of treatment at this dispensary. The plan for 1957-58 envisaged that the people of Kamelpur will contribute Rs. 650, and Rs. 1,500 was expected to be realised by way of fees paid by outside patients. The estimated expenditure of the dispensary was Rs. 2,060 out of which Rs. 50 was earmarked as expenses for training one woman in midwifery at Mandi Dhanaura Hospital.

During the year, the total number of patients who benefited by the services of the dispensary was 5,240. Of these 2,600 patients were from other villages. Receipts from these patients amounted to Rs. 764. The people of the village contributed Rs. 32 in kind and Rs. 343 in cash as their contribution to the social security programme of the village. The total income was thus Rs. 1,139. The expenses incurred during the year 1957-58 were Rs. 894 for medicines and Rs. 19 for stationery, making a total of Rs. 913. Thus after meeting the expenses of the dispensary there was left with the Gram Vikas Mandal a balance of Rs. 226 to be utilised for other item of this

programme. The salary of the Vaidya was paid by the Saghan Kshetra Vikas Samiti as their contribution to the development programme of the village. As the Dhanaura Hospital was still not equipped to provide training, the midwife could not be trained as proposed.

Education

Under the programme, a building for the Junior High School was constructed during the year 1956–57 at a total cost of Rs. 4,000. Of this, Rs. 1,000 was the value of the land which was donated by a resident of Kamelpur, and Rs. 3,000 were collected by contributions from the people of Kamelpur and other surrounding villages. The management of the Schools was taken over by the District Board, Moradabad. The village, therefore, did not have to spend anything towards the running of the schools. The plan for 1957–58 aimed at providing books, stationery and fees for some 40 pupils who were studying in different classes.

Due to heavy damage caused to the crops of the village, the share of the produce which is being contributed by families to the village for the social security programme did not come up to the expected level. After reviewing the position, the Gram Vikas Mandal decided that during 1957–58 it will shoulder responsibility for payment of fees only. Provison of books and stationery to the students had to be excluded from the scope of the programme.

Education upto the 5th standard was free throughout the state of Uttar Pradesh. From October, 1957, education upto 6th standard was also declared free. With the assumption by the state of increased responsibility in the field of education, the expenses of the Gram Vikas Mandal were reduced. It spent a sum of Rs. 21 towards the payment of school fees of 3 students from July to September 1957 and Rs. 27 for the school fee of one student studying in the 8th class from October 1957 to June 1958. During the year, students studying outside Kamelpur were also excluded from the scope of help under the programme. The responsibility for payment of fees along with

other expenses devolved upon their parents.

Sanitation

Apart from the long term plan of remodelling the village, a programme of keeping the village roads clean from day to day was prepared. The village was divided into four zones, and four families of sweepers were assigned the responsibility of sweeping one zone each. Sweeping of the roads is done every day and the refuse is removed from the village. Each sweeper is paid Rs. 30 per annum for this work from the village fund created by contribution as stated above.

Guarantee Of A Sitting Wage

The scheme of guaranteeing employment to all the residents of the village who came seeking work on a particular day was started during the year 1956-57. It was decided to continue and expand the scope of scheme during 1957-58. Whereas slivermaking was the sole item of work which was provided in the Parishramalaya in 1956-57, it was decided to add such items of work as Ambar spinning and other works during 1957-58.

It was estimated that the total wages to be paid under the scheme would come to Rs. 450. The estimated net cost of the scheme was Rs. 25 representing the difference in the net value of the work and the wages to be paid. The Gram Vikas Mandal was expected to bear the cost.

During the preceding year, women of the village took benefit of the scheme. With the expansion of Khadi work and particularly Ambar spinning most of the women seeking work were provided employment in their homes. And hence there was no need for them to go to a Parishramalaya seeking work. Thus the purpose of the scheme was fullfilled with a mere provision of a token amount as representing the readiness on the part of the village to assume responsibility to provide employment to the unemployed.

The plan sought to provide manual labour, especially building construction work to those who came asking for it. The Gram Vikas Mandal intended to arrange for the work in connection with the construction of houses in the village and the buildings of the Intensive Area Centre. The landless persons of the village, mostly Harijans were expected to benefit from this scheme. Almost all such persons were employed in the construction of their own houses. Some of them worked for wage in the construction of building of the Intensive Area Centre.

We have seen that out of four items of the social security programme the village fully implemented two items viz. Medical aid and sanitation. The programme for education had to be curtailed on account of poor crops. The programme of providing work and guaranteeing a sitting wage, can be said to be fulfilled, because the prospective beneficiaries were absorbed in activities such as house building and Ambar spinning which were taken up in the village. The following table shows the actual and budgeted expenditure on the Social Security Programme of Kamelpur for the year 1957–58.

TABLE 9

S. No.	Item	Expenditure Proposed	(in Rs.) Actual	(4) as% of (3)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Medical aid	2,150	913	42
2.	Sanitation (village cleaning)	120	120	100
8.	Education	430	48	11
4.	Guarantee of employment	25	–	–
	Total	2,725	1,081	29.63

The above table shows that the target of expenditure on village cleaning was fully realised and the intended work was accomplished. In respect of medical aid actual expenditure was only 42% of the target. Even with the reduction in expenditure, the village has been able to provide free medical aid to the people. The Vaidya who is in-charge of the dispensary fully cooperated with the Gram Vikas Mandal in reducing the cost of the working of the scheme. As against Re. 0-7-6 during 1956-57 per patient, the expenses were brought down to annas 3 per patient during 1957-58 without adversely affecting the quality of aid. This was achieved by rationalising the administration of treatment under which more expensive medicines were given only in case of real need.

As a result of the failure of crops, there was a shortfall in the agricultural as well as the total income of the village. The per capita income declined from Rs. 200 in the year 1956-57 to Rs. 127 in the year 1957-58. This fall in the income very adversely affected the working of the plan, especially of the housing and social security programme. The Gram Vikas Mandal had planned to raise Rs. 1,225 by way of contribution from the village. It could realise Rs. 375 only. Owing to paucity of resources, it had to restrict the scope of programme for education and curtail its expenditure as explained before.

Development Projects

During the year 1955-56 the area of the village site was nearly 6.5 acres on which 80 families had their dwellings and cattle-sheds. There was considerable congestion, drainage was unsatisfactory and the conditions regarding environmental hygiene left much to be desired.

The problems called for a comprehensive programme of remodelling the village through expansion and shifting some of the families to new sites. To enable the Gram Vikas Mandal to carry out the programme in a suitable manner, the whole village was surveyed by

an engineer, and a map indicating the direction in which the village site could be extended was prepared. On the western side of the village, there is some land suitable for extension. The level of this land is as high as that of the present village site.-

A very complicated problem was the attachment for the ancestral places of the families intending to construct new houses. These families had emotional ties attached to their old dwelling places and even the psychological resistance to change. The Gram Vikas Mandal had to try hard before it could persuade them to leave their ancestral houses for the new sites.

Apart from this psychological difficulty, there was the problem relating to the payment of price of the new land. The Harijan families with their meagre resources were not in a position to pay in cash for the land. It was, therfore, decided to arrange the exchange of the land on which their houses stood for the land proposed to be acquired. Even this exchange did not prove to be a simple affair. First of all, the exhange had to be strictly on a barter basis, as none of the parties to exchange was in a position to pay cash. Also, the owners of the land proposed to be acquired for new houses were sometimes not interested in the land which the Harijans could offer. They were interested in those plots which were adjacent to their houses. Unless the owner of this third category of land also cooperated, the scheme could not be put through.

These difficulties at one stage appeared well-nigh insurmountable. However, with patience and perseverence, the members of the Gram Vikas Mandal were able to enlist the co-operation of all concerned, and to make the required land available to the Harijan families. The process of bringing about the exchange had been a complicated and long drawn out one. The ultimate success which attended the efforts of the people bears testimony to the ability of the Gram Vikas Mandal in mobilising the people for the implementation of the programme which had been undertaken in the interests of Antyodaya.

This considerable spade work was done in regard to this project in 1956–57. Plots were finally selected and six families of Harijans were persuaded to accept these plots in exchange for those on which stood their dwellings. Actual requirements of space of these six families were assessed and blueprints of the new structures prepared. However, besides preparing the layouts of houses for these six families, work of construction could not be undertaken during 1956–57.

The programme for the year 1957–58 envisaged construction of 20 houses. Out of these, 10 houses were to be constructed on the new sites. The remaining houses were to be constructed on the sites falling vacant as a result of the families, of the proposed 20 new houses, 16 houses were for Harijan families, for whom a grant of Rs. 900 per house was expected from the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, New Delhi.

As a result of continuous efforts of the Gram Vikas Mandal for two years, 13 new houses for Harijans were constructed in 1957–58. The total cost of construction of each of the new house came to Rs. 1,200. Every house has the following accomodation (1) two rooms 12'x7'. each and (2) a varandah 8'x7'. Besides every new house has adjacent to it a plot of land varying from 0.08 acre to 0.16 acre to be utilised for construction of a cattleshed–pits for making compost manure and for growing vegetables and fruits for the family. The total area of land which has thus become available for growing fruits and vegetables is 1.50 acres, for the 13 families.

The average cost of the Harijan houses built during the year came to Rs. 1,200 each. Out of this, Rs. 900 was received from the Commissioner for scheduled castes and tribes and the remaining part of the cost was contributed by the individual families concerned. With the arrangement of land through mutual transfers, the families had to spend for building material and wages. The Saghan Kshetra Vikas Samiti pooled the amount of assistance received

from outside, purchased the material in bulk and supplied it to the families concerned. This saved not only the time of the people but was economical as it enabled them to obtain building material at comparatively cheaper rates. As regards labour charges, the families paid in cash for the skilled labour of masons and carpenters. Unskilled manual labour was contributed by the families themselves. Thus on the basis of aided self-help, the village has been able to provide to 13 families better houses with kitchen gardens. The cost of the housing programme of the village for the year 1957-58 is set out in table 10.

TABLE 10

S. No.	No. of Houses		Total Cost		Internal resources					
					Cash		Labour		Expected from outside	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	20	13	25,000	15,600	9,625	1,300	375	2,600	15,000	11,700

Because of failure of crops for three successive years, the income of the village had fallen rather sharply and it was extremely difficult for the people to find resources for the construction of houses at a time when they were finding it too difficult to make both ends meet. Because of this difficulty those families who had decided to construct new houses entirely on their own account could not do it. However, all such families gave co-operation to the Gram Vikas Mandal in helping the Harijans to carry out the programme, with the assistance received from Government.

The process of pulling down old dwellings and the shifting of the families to new sites has enabled the village to widen and straigh-

ten out the main road of the village. This gives a better look to the village.

Obviously it was beyond the means of the Harijan families to construct such houses on their own Even with the financial assistance from the Government they could not have implemented the programme in the spectacular manner in which they could with the cooperation and help of the village as a whole. Apart from persuading the families to shift to new sites, the village people came forward to provide the land proposed for new construction in exchange for what the Harijans could offer. This is remarkable as it indicates the emergence of a sense of unity with the people who were till recently looked down upon.

MODEL CENTRE FOR VILLAGE INDUSTRIES, ★ T. KALLUPATTI, MADURAI DT. ★

CHAPTER V

INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME

An important feature of the plan for Kamelpur is the creation and activisation of suitable institutions of the people. These institutions prepare the programme and execute it, a process which imparts realism to the plan and provides training to the village people to manage their own affairs. Besides, the Gram Vikas Mandal which is incharge of overall planning for the village, the programme for 1957–58 aimed at strengthening and expanding the work of the co-operative society and the Parishramalaya of the village.

Co-operative Society

The Co-opearative society of Kamelpur has been functioning in the village for the last 10 years. According to its constitution and scope of functions, it is a multipurpose society but in practice its work has been confined to providing credit facilities to the people. This society is a member of the Co-operative Union Ltd., Dhanaura and through these two bodies the farmers get short term credit in the form of improved seeds and fertilisers. The following table shows the quantity and value of seeds and fertilisers supplied by these institutions during 1957–58.

TABLE 11

S. No.	Item	Quantity (in Mds.)	Value (in Rs.)	Remarks
1.	Wheat No. 591	75 Mds.	400*	Supplied on Swai system.
2.	Fertilisers Ammonium sulphate	34 Mds.	470	

* Imputed value of wheat seed at Rs. 14 per maund.

Co-operatives have been become familiar institutions with the people who have become well-acquainted with their procedure. The progress of social education and planning consciousness is reflected in the degree to which these bodies are being pressed into service in the village. It is expected that in future these institutions will more effectively play their role in helping the people to carry out this programme. In this respect, it is relevant to note that the Co-operative Union Dhanaura has proposed to locate a seed store at Kamelpur.

Gram Vikas Mandal

There are nine members of the Vikas Mandal. All of them are moderately educated people, who enjoy the confidence of the people. The president, Shri Narendra Singh, is a very simple and unassuming person who is known among the people for his integrity and truthfulness. He is taking a very intelligent interest in the development programme of the village. Another member, Shri Girdhari, well known among the people as 'Bhagatji' is an active member of the Vikas Mandal. The third member who has qualities of initiative and leadership, Shri Hardeosing, has also taken great interest in carring out the programme.

Memders of the Vikas Mandal are getting valuable experience in planning for community development and with their intimate knowledge of village people and their conditions they are able to enlist the participation of the people in the development programme.

Shramdan

During the two years the Gram Vikas Mandal has succeeded in putting through striking programmes such as social security and village remodelling. Implementation of these programmes bears testimony to the ability of the Gram Vikas Mandal in fostering the sense of unity and solidarity in the village. Another criteria of its

capacity for mobilising the people for development work is the voluntary labour which the people have put in for community work. The following table shows the quantity and value of shramdan by the village.

TABLE 12

S.No.	Item	Total Cost		Internal Resources Cash		Internal Resources Labour (estimated value)		Outside Assistance	
		Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
1.	Park	–	Rs.1,500	–	–	–	500*	–	Rs. 1,000 from Dist. Planning Committee
2.	Road repairs and payment.	500	400	275	–	225	100	–	Rs. 300 from Dist. Planning Committee
3.	Other works	50	–	–	–	50	–	–	
		550	1,900	275	–	275	600	–	1,300

* Estimated value of voluntary labour is higher in this case because it includes the transportation of bricks in bullock carts.

Under the plan, the people had decided to repair the road and improve the drainage in the village through Shramdan. Also bricks were laid over a road 150+18 ft. The total value of the work done

was Rs. 400, as against the target of Rs. 500+50. The people contributed 100 mandays as against 225 envisaged in the plan.

Another achievement is the development of a park in the village. On 1/2 acre of land given by the Gaon Sabha, a park with playing equipment for children, has come up. People transported the bricks in their bullock carts and improved the land. Three hundred mandays of voluntary labour of estimated value of Rs. 500 were contributed by the village people. Bricks and play equipment were purchased out of the assistance received from the District planning Committee.

CHAPTER VI

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME DURING 1957–58

I. Khadi

The following table shows the employment in Khadi Industry during 1957–58.

TABLE 13

S. No.	Item	Employment (in manhours) Planned	Actual	(4) as % of (3)
I.	Khadi			
a)	Ginning & carding	10,000	1,100	11
b)	Spinning traditional	32,000	40,000	125.00
	Ambar	12,800	1,800	14
c)	Weaving	12,000	11,200	93
d)	Training			
	Ambar	7,500	6,100	81
	Weaving	3,600	3,600	100
	Total	77,920	63,820	82

The overall employment in Khadi industry was 82 per cent of the target under the plan. Shortfall is marked in ginning and carding. While the programme of carding was carried out, the failure of cotton crop eliminated the opportunities for employment in ginning of locally produced cotton.

The programme for training in Ambar spinning and weaving was practically fulfilled. As envisaged under the plan, 3 persons were given training in weaving for a period of six months. In the case of Ambar spinning, 17 spinners were trained as against a programme of training 15 spinners, though the period of training

was 6 hours instead of 8 hours a day for 2 months.

The targets of spinning and weaving programme were also fulfilled. Actual employment in weaving was 93 per cent of the planned figure. Four weavers' families worked in weaving of 'Ruvar' cloth and yarn became available from Kamelpur as well as other surrounding villages.

Spinning on traditional charkhas exceeded the target but the progress of Ambar programme was not upto expectations. While the targets in respect of training of Ambar spinners were exceeded, only 7 out of 17 persons took to spinning. As against the expectation of 25 Ambar sets, only 17 could be worked during the year. Even these spinners worked more on traditional charkhas. Hence the shortfall in production and employment in Ambar spinning.

II. Village Industries

The following table shows the employment generated in other industries during 1957–58.

TABLE 14

S. No.	Item	Employment (in manhours) Planned	Actual	4 as % of 3.	Reasons for shortfull
1.	Oilpressing	4,800	1,950	41	Shortfall in the production of oilseeds.
2.	Cane-Gurmaking	25,600	15,600	61	Shortfall in the production of Gur
3.	Goldsmithy	14,400	18,400	131	–
4.	Carpentry	4,800	4,800	100	–
5.	Fibre	18,600	9,050	50	Training programme not carried out
6.	Handpounding of Rice	4,800	2,200	46	Shortfall in production of paddy
7.	Tailoring	4,700	5,520	117	–
8.	Pottery: Brickmaking	6,000	–	–	Bhattha not started.
		83,700	57,520	69	

During 1957–58, employment generated in village industries came to 69 per cent of the plan target. Excepting in carpentry, goldsmithy and tailoring where the actual employment equalled or exceeded the targets, the actual development of other industries fell short of the targets. There was a shortfall in production in other industries which accounts for the shortfall in employment.

The following table shows the value of employment during 1957–58.

TABLE 15

S. No.	Item	Employment (In man hours) Planned	1956–57 Actual	(4) as %of 3	1957–58 Planned	Actual	(7)as% of 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	3,10,000	2,45,000	79	2,35,700	2,04,060	87
2.	Village Industry	1,99,600	1,14,260	57	1,61,620	1,21,340	75
3.	Village Service	8,200	7,000	85	12,500	12,750	116
4.	Development Project	4,000	8,050	201	6,800	25,400	403
5.	Others	†	†		38,900	90,900	235
	Grand Total	5,21,800	3,74,310	71.7	4,55,520	4,55,450	100

* Estimates not made during 1956–57.

On account of failure of crops, the volume of employment in agriculture fell short of the expected level. Also : does not compare favourably with the position during the year 1956–57 when the production of crop was better.

In the sphere of industries, considerable progress was achieved during the year. Still it could not reach the level set out under the plan. Hence actual employment fell short of expectations under the plan. It may, however, be noted that the overall position of employment in industries was better than during 1956–57.

Other activities, however, made up the short fall in employment in the above mentioned sectors. The Gram Vikas Mandal was very active during the year, and utilisation of manpower in community works was as high as 403 per cent over the target. It is worthy of note that the labour in these works was on voluntary basis. Besides utilisation of manpower on voluntary basis, the level of employment in respect of persons employed as service men, was also high. As a result of these factors, the level of employment during 1957–58 could approximate the target set under the plan. Inspite of a short fall in the village income the target in respect of manpower utilisation came to 86% of the plan.

TABLE 16

Income (in Rs.)

S. No.	Item	1956–57 Planned	Actual	(4)as % of (3)	1957–58 Planned	Actual	(7)as% of (6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agriculture	96,950	42,298	44	78,800	28,185	36
2.	Animal Husbandry	20,000	22,300	111	25,200	11,760	46
3.	Village Ind.	15,700	12,260	78	21,37	17,005	80
4.	Village services	1,000	760	76	1,700	1,830	108
5.	Others	4,500	4,500	100	2,500	8,225	329
	Total	1,38,150	82,118	59	1,29,570	67,005	52

During 1957-58, the income from agriculture and animal husbandry registered a decline from the 1956-57 level. Even during 1956-57, the agricultural production was below the normal level. On account of excessive rains and waterlogging, there was a further decline in 1957-58.

During 1956-57, waterlogging occurred during the latter part of the Khariff season. Fodder crop of the Khariff season escaped damage and consequently the milk production was better. The supply position of fodder remained extremely precarious throughout 1957-58 leading to a sharp decline in the production of milk.

Village industries have given a good account of themselves during the year. At a time when a sharp fall in agricultural income caused scarcity conditions and hardships in the village, industries contributed substantially to the village income. Income from this source was 80 per cent of the plan target, and stands in good comparison with the income from other sources.

Out of a total village income of Rs. 65,820, industries contributed Rs. 17,005. Expressed in percentage, the income from industries was 29 per cent of the village income. Inspite of a fall in the production and supply of raw materials such as oilseeds and fibre, industries recorded considerable progress and during the year under review exercised a sustaining effect on the village economy.

The population of Kamelpur rose from 497 in 1955-56 to 520 by the end of 1957-58. Total income came to Rs. 65,820 and per capita income to Rs. 127 per annum during 1957-58.

As the size of the families varies considerably the per capita income rather than the family income is a better index of the economic conditions of the people. The following table shows the

distribution of families according to the per capita income during 1956–57 and 1957-58.

TABLE 17

S. No.	Income group	1956–57 Actual	1957–58		(5) as % of 3.
			Planned	Actual	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Below 150	48	23	57	119
2.	150 to 199	13	12	12	92
3.	200 to 249	13	14	5	38
4.	250 to 299	1.	9	4	400
5.	300 & above	6	23	3	50
	Total	81	81	81	—

The income of the village fell from Rs. 82,118 in 1956–57 to Rs. 65,820 in 1957–58. Expressed in percentages, the fall in income during 1957–58 was of the order of 20 per cent. This fall in village income is reflected in the distribution of families in different income groups. There has occurred during 1957–58, a regressive movement of the families on the income scale.

However, it may be noted here that the income from all sources excepting agriculture and animal husbandry have registered an increase over that during 1956–57.

Increase in income from other sources during 1957–58 was Rs. 9.540 over that in 1956–67. However, the reduction in income from agriculture and animal husbandry was too big to be made up by this increase.

TABLE 18

Expenditure Of The Plan (In Rupees) Year 1957–58

S.No.	Item	Total Cost		Internal resources				Outside Assistance		(4) as % of 3.
				Cash		*Labour		Panned	Actual	
		Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A)	**Agriculture & Animal Husbandry :**									
1.	Irrigation Wells	3,000	–	1,500	–	500	–	1,000	–	–
2.	Improved Seed	2,735	2,475	320	475	–	–	2,415	2,000	83
3.	Fertilisers	700	510	100	–	–	–	600	510	85
4.	New Plants	15	15	15	15	–	–	–	–	100
5.	Gardeners	120	–	120	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.	Improved Cows	1,400	–	1,000	–	–	–	400	–	–
7.	Improved Bullocks	1,500	950	1,500	950	–	–	–	–	63
	Total	9,470	3,950	4,555	1,440	500	–	4,415	2,510	42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B)	**Industries :**									
1.	Ambar Sets	1,500	700	–	–	–	–	1,500	700	47
2.	Ambar Training Stipend	300	540	–	–	–	–	300	540	180
3.	Tuition Fees	675	765	–	–	–	–	675	765	113
3.	Weaving equipment	300	–	150	–	–	–	150	–	–
4.	**Weaving Training**									
	Stipend	340	540	–	–	–	–	540	540	100
	Tuition Fees	270	270	–	–	–	–	270	270	100
5.	**Reedmaking**									
	Training	40	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	–
6.	**Village Oil Industry :**									
	Ghani	250	300	–	–	–	–	250	300	120
	Shed	500	500	–	–	–	–	500	500	100
7.	Kolhu Rent	400	400	400	400	–	–	–	–	100
8.	**Fibre Industry**									
	Training	320	–	–	–	–	–	320	–	–
	Implements	700	–	–	–	–	–	700	–	–
	Total	5,795	4,015	550	400	–	–	5,245	3,615	70

(Table 18 Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
C)	**Development Projects :**									
	House Building	25,000	15,600	10,000	900	275	3,000	15,000	11,700	75
	Road repairs & Pavement	500	400	–	–	500	100	–	300	80
	Others	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Park	–	1,500	–	–	–	500	–	1,000	–
		25,550	17,500	10,000	900	775	3,600	15,000	13,000	68
D)	**Social Security :**									
1.	Medical Aid	2,150	913	650	375	–	–	–	–	42
2.	Sanitation (Village cleaning)	120	120	1,500*	764*	–	–	–	–	100
3.	Education	430	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
4.	Guarantee of Employment	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total	2,725	1,081	2,150	1,139	–	–	–	–	39.63

*Fees received from patients of other villages.

	Grand Total	43,540	26,546	17,255	3,879	1,275	3,600	24,660	19,125	61

TABLE 19

Expenditure Of The Plan (in Rupees). 1957-58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Agriculture	6,570	3,000	2,054	490	500	–	4,015	2,510	46
2.	Animal Husbandry	2,900	950	2,500	950	–	–	400	–	33
3.	V. I Khadi	3,625	2,815	150	–	–	–	3,475	2,815	78
4.	Other Industries	2,170	1,200	400	400	–	–	1,770	800	55
5.	Development Projects	25,550	17,500	10,000	200	775	3,600	15,000	13,000	68
6.	Social Security	2,725	1,081	2,150	1,139	–	–	–	–	39
	Total	43,540	26,546	17,255	3,879	1,275	3,600	24,660	19,125	61

THIRD YEAR PLAN (1958-59)

Since 1956–57, when a survey of the village was conducted and a development plan prepared, the progress of the plan is being annually reviewed and following year's plan for the development of agriculture, animal husbandry and village industries prepared. Though unfavourable weather conditions have come in the way of realising the targets of agricultural production and affected the milk production adversely, the village has achieved encouraging success in popularising better agricultural practices and bringing more land under crops such as vegetables and cotton. It has also done considerable work in the development of Khadi, cane–crushing and oil–pressing and made an impressive beginning in the direction of remodelling the village and evolving a social security programme covering people's basic needs such as medical aid, education and sanitation. Still more important are the changes brought about in the attitude of the people who have shown enthusiasm for the development programmes based mainly on self–help and mutul aid. The plan for 1958–59 aims at consolidating the progress achieved to this date and helping the people to move in the direction of evolving a sarvodaya order of society.

I. AGRICULTURE

The objectives of the programme for agriculture during the past two years have been :

(1) An increase in production through adoption of improved techniques, use of better seeds, manure and fertilisers.

(2) More balanced pattern of utilisation of land especially encouraging the cultivation of vegetables, fruits and cotton for self-sufficiency.

On account of heavy rains and waterlogging the targets of production could not be attained during the two years. The village, however, did make considerable progress in respect of adoption of better practices such as ridges and furrows method of sugarcane cultivation and transplanting of paddy. Better seeds of wheat, mutter and sugarcane were obtained and used. Supply of chemical manure was arranged through the Cane Development Union Limited, Amroha. In respect of cultivation of vegetables, fruits and cotton, the village was able to carry out the programme as formulated.

The Gram Vikas Mandal has now gained valuable experience of framing and implementing village development programmes. It has, therefore, become possible for it to expand the scope of work started during the two preceding years. It has formulated the programme for the development of agriculture for the year 1958-59 as follows:

Irrigation

There is one state tube well and 13 masonary wells with persian wheels in the village. With the help of these wells, 200 acres of land

of the village is being irrigated at present. However, the existing facilities are not enough for the timely supply of water. It is proposed to construct one more masonry well during the year 1958–59. It is also proposed to purchase for Rs. 3,000 one 15 H. P. engine which will be operated by the electricity available from the Hydro-Electricity Department of the State Government. At two places boring will be done and pipes laid at a total cost of Rs. 800. Financial assistance is expected to come from the savings of the Kshetra Samiti which will plough back its income from the Khadi work it has been doing in Kamlpur and other surrounding villages. The project is expected to be completed during the year 1958–59 and water will become available for irrigation from the next year.

The project when completed, will benefit the land of Kamelpur and two other villages. As for Kamelpur, besides adequately meeting the demand for water supplies of 200 acres new under irrigation, additional 50 acres of land will be irrigated.

Manure And Fertilisers

During the preceding year, the village people met a part of their requirement of fuel, by bringing considerable quantities of fuel (wood) from the Ganga Khadar area about 8 miles from the village. This programme will be continued more vigorously during the year 1958–59. The available quantity of cow-dung manure is expected to rise to 1,200 cartloads, equivalent to 24,000 Mds. as compared to 12,000 Mds. which was available upto 1957–58.

During 1957–58, 34 Mds. of fertilisers (Ammonium Sulphate) had become available from the Co-operative Union Limited, Dhanaura. For the year 1958–59, 70 Mds. of fertilisers are proposed to be utilised; 60 Mds. for sugarcane and wheat and 10 Mds. for vegetable crops.

The practice of sowing sannai as green manure has not yet been adopted by Kamelpur. Green manuring is resorted to in

respect of land on which only Rabi crops are sown and which remain fallow during the Khariff season. Rabi crops are sown mainly in land situated in Azampur Patti, which is about 3 miles away from Kamelpur. Because of the distance from the village, the cultivation of this land which is not so fertile, results in too much of "lost motion" and people are not in a position to take to sowing and ploughing down of sannai, both the operations coming at a time when the cultivators are quite busy.

The Gram Vikas Mandal has this year decided to encourage this practice by persuading two families to try it as an experimental measure on two acres of lands.

Improved Seeds

Wheat : It is proposed to sow on 105 acres. Seventy mds. of seeds will be required for the purpose. Fifty mds. wheat No. 591, which is a high yielding variety and 20 mds. wheat No. NP 710, which is a rust-resisting variety will be sown. Both these are better varieties of seed which have been found quite suited to the soil conditions of the area.

Mutter: During the year 1957–58, a high yielding variety of mutter seed was tried on 5 acres and the results were found to be quite satisfactory. It is expected that 6 mds. of seed will be used on 10 acres during 1958–59.

Sugarcane : During the year 1958–59, the area under sugarcane is expected to be 51 acres in place of 67 acres in 1957–58. Varieties of the seeds which have been found suitable are No. 245, 527 and 421. Of these, No. 245 is considered to be the most satisfactory. The total requirement of the seed for the year 1958–59 is 400 mds. The whole of this requirement will be met within the village from the nurseries of two farmers.

AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUES

Ridges And Furrows Method Of Sowing Sugarcane

During the two preceding years, this method was tried on an experimental basis. Results of this experiment have been quite impressive and the acreage under this method has been steadily increasing. Last year, sugarcane was sown according to this method on 20 acres and it is proposed to increase it to 30 acres during 1958–59.

The average production of sugarcane under normal weather conditions is 300 mds. per acre. Other things remaining the same, the acceptance of this method leads to 25 per cent increase in production. With 10 to 15 per cent of the total cultivated area under sugarcane, the extension of this method can make a visible impact on the income of the village.

Method Of Transplantation Of Paddy

Broadcasting of the seeds, followed by ploughing it down, has been the common method of sowing paddy in the area. During 1956–57, one of the farmers of the village tried on 0.3 acre the method of transplantation of paddy seedlings. Encouraged by the success of this experiment farmers have decided to adopt this method on 12.00 acres. Under this method, the requirement of seed is reduced from 20 srs. to 10 srs. per acre. Under normal conditions, the average production of paddy comes to 10 mds. per acre. When paddy is sown according to this method, production is increased to 15 mds. per acre.

OTHER ITEMS OF PROGRAMME FOR AGRICULTURE

Sugarcane Nursery

Last year, 2 enteprising farmers of the village had sown sugar–cane seeds of improved quality on 2 acres. The sugarcane seed nurseries on two acres will be continued during 1958 – 59. Annual requirement of the sugarcane seed is of the order of 900 mds. which will be met by the production of these nurseries. This will ensure

continued supply of seeds of standard quality to the cultivators of the village.

Vegetables And Fruits

The Gram Vikas Mandal had launched the programme of bringing more land under vegetable cultivation. It also made efforts at providing land for kitchen-garden to the people of the village. This process of raising production of vegetables and fruits will be continued during 1958-59.

During 1957-58, 9.5 acres were brought under vegetables. Howvever, all the cultivators who took to vegetable cultivation on their farm land did not have the skill reqiured for the purpose and the production per acre of vegetables was very low. It is, therefore, proposed to proceed with caution in this matter. During 1958-59, the area under kitchen garden on which vegetables will be grown is expected to be 1.00 acre. In addition to this, 8.00 acres of farm land is expected to be under vegetables. Thus, the aggregate area under vegetables will be 9.00 acres in 1958-59 as compared to 9.5 acres during 1957-58. The production is expected to rise from 500 mds. in 1957-58 to 2,700 mds. in 1958-59, mainly due to careful planning.

Due to heavy rains, only a few of the trees planted during the preceding year could survive. It is proposed to plant 175 trees consisting of 125 papitas, 25 bananas and 25 mangoes in the village during 1958-59.

Land Utilisation

Compared to the total cultivated area of 532.00 acres, the total cropped area is expected to be 641.09 acres during the year 1958-59. It means that out of 532.00 acres, double cropped land of the village will be 109.09 acres.

In evolving the land utilisation pattern, the prevalent system of crop-rotation is closely followed. The Gram Vikas Mandal endea-

vours to integrate in this crop rotation pattern, the practice of growing vegetables, green fodder and cotton. The area under vegetables is expected to be 9.00 acres in 1958-59 as compared to 9.5 acres in 1957-58. While the area under cotton will be 2.8 acres, the same as in 1957-58, the area under fodder is expected to rise from 36.50 acres in 1957-58 to 88.00 acres in 1958-59.

The gross value of agricultural production came to Rs. 49,225 in the preceding year, when the level of production was very low because of adverse weather conditions. As a result of the development programme for agriculture, the gross value of agricultural production is expected to be of the order of Rs. 1,26,286 during 1958-59 provided the weather conditions remain normal.

Animal Husbandry

In the sphere of animal husbandry, the main difficulty in raising production and income has been the shortage of fodder especially during the summer. Excessive rains and heavy damage to fodder crop during Khariff season has accentuated the difficulties in respect of supply of fodder during 1957-58. The mortality of cattle was high and those who have survived, are ill-fed and under-nourished. Production of milk which had increased from 830 mds. in 1955-56 to 1,100 mds. in 1956-57 again declined to 524 mds. in 1957-58.

Under the plan for 1957-58, the village had planned to increase the area under fodder. From 41.00 acres in 1956-57, the area under fodder was increased to 86.50 acres in 1957-58. During 1958-59, the area under fodder will be 88 acres, and the supply of fodder will increase materially, unless, of course, calamities such as waterlogging recur.

A sharp fall in the village income during 1957-58 and the need for better feeding of the existing cattle, precludes the possibilities of importing many cows of better breed. Only 5 cows of Hariana breed are to be purchased during 1958-59. The process

of substituting cows for buffaloes will be temporarily slowed down. With the purchase of these 5 cows, the total number of cows of better breed will be raised to 9 by the end of 1958–59. The production of milk is expected to increase from 524 mds. in 1957–58 to 842 mds. in 1958–59. Estimated value of milk will be Rs. 10,480.

During the year 1958–59, it is expected that 10 bullocks will be imported in the village at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,000.

Poultry and pig-keeping are confined to Harijan families. One Chamar family is engaged in poultry and four families of Sweepers are engaged in pig-keeping as part-time occupations. The Chamar family derives an income of Rs. 100. Income from pig-keeping is quite substantial. It is expected to be Rs. 12,00 during 1958–59. Most of the population being strictly vegetarian, there is very little scope for raising the income from these two sources.

The following table shows the area and production of different crops under the plan for year 1958–59 :–

TABLE I.

S.No.	Item	Area (in acres)	Production (in Mds.)	Value (Rs.)
	Kharif :			
1.	Paddy	25.40	468	4,680
2.	Bajra	34.00	204	2,040
	Groundnut		306	4,896
3.	Cotton	2.80	42	840
	Arhar		14	140
4.	Jawar	11.20	56	560
	Urd		67	670
	Sawai		35	264
	Til		1	20
5.	Bajra	50.80	305	3,050
	Urd		305	3,050

(Table I Contd.)

1	2	3	3
6. Maize	0.50	4	48
7. Vegetables	3.00	900	4,500
8. Fodder	81.00	—	—
Sub Total	209.20		24,758
Rabi			
9. Wheat	150.60	1,584	25,344
Sarson		317	7,780
10. Wheat / Barley	66.20	792	9,504
11. Barley	30.00	360	4,320
12. Wheat / Gram	40.00	480	5,760
Sub Total (ii)	286.80		52,708
13. Mutter	50.00	600	7,200
14. Masoor	1.00	5	80
15. Gram	30.00	360	5,040
Sub Total (iii)	81.00	965	12,320
16. Sugarcane	51.00	25,500	25,500
17. Green Fodder	7.00	—	—
18. Vegetables	5.00	1,500	7,500
19. Fruits	—	300	1,500
20. Kitchen Garden	1.00		
Vegetables		300	1,500
Fruits		100	500
Sub Total (iv)	64.00		36,500
Total	642.00		1,26,286

TABLE 2

Animal Husbandry (1958-59)

S.No.	Item	Production Quantity		Value (in Rs.)		(6) as % of (5)
1.	Milk	522 Mds.	842 Mds.	10,480	16,840	161
2.	Poultry					
	Eggs & Birds	–	–	80	100	125
	Pigs	–	–	1,200	1,200	100
	Total	–	–	11,760	18,140	154

TABLE 3

Agricultural Production (1958-59)

S.No.	Item	Production (Qnty in Mds.) 1957-58	Production (Qnty in Mds.) 1958-59	Value (in Rs.) 1957-58	Value (in Rs.) 1958-59
1.	Cereals	* 1,939	4,285	22,440	55,570
2.	Pulses	* 304	1,351	3,040	16,180
3.	Vegetables	* 470	2,900	1,880	13,500
4.	Fruits	296	400	1,480	2,000
5.	Cotton	* 5	42	180	840
6.	Oilseeds	* 59	624	885	12,696
7.	Sugarcane	19,400	25,500	19,400	25,500
	Total			49,225	1,26,286

* Production during 1957-58 was below normal.

II. KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

During the two preceding years, considerable progress has been achieved in the field of village industries. With the help of 60 traditional charkhas, the village produced 5,075 sq. Yds. and with 17 Ambar sets 1,100 sq. Yds. of Khadi. Three new weavers were trained. One pedal carding machine was started. Of the two ghanis, one was replaced by an improved ghani. Cane-crushing with improved Kolhus and making of gur have become regular features of the economic life of the village. In the field of leather industry, 60 carcasses were flayed in the flaying centre and their skins were tanned in the model tannery managed by the Saghan Kshetra Vikas Samiti.

With this base for the development of industries already established in the village, future development will depend to a great extent on the general rise in the purchasing power, to be brought about by a co-ordinated development of agriculture, animal husbandry and village industries. Also, the future development will have to aim at adoption and integration of improved techniques of production, which can utilise more efficiently the available resources in men and material.

The programme of development of industries for the year 1958-59 is given below :

Khadi

We have seen that there are 60 traditional and 17 Ambar charkhas in the village. Even after the introduction of Ambar charkhas, the traditional charkhas have shown remarkable capacity to hold their own, and have accounted for increased production of yarn. However, the programme does not envisage increase in the number of traditional

charkhas. All the energy and resources of the people will be directed to the popularisation of Ambar charkhas. It is proposed to increase their number from 17 to 25.

Sixty traditional charkhas are expected to produce 15,600 hanks of yarn. Twenty five Ambar charkhas will produce 15,300 hanks of yarn. In addition to this, 8 Ambar charkha trainees will produce 1,200 hanks of yarn during their period of training. Production of yarn under the plan will be equivalent to 5,000 Sq. Yds. of traditional Khadi valued at Rs. 5,940 and 4,500 sq. yds. of Ambar Khadi valued at Rs. 6,050. Because of its higher quality, the price of Ambar Khadi is higher than that of traditional Khadi.

Ambar charkhas first came to Kamelpur in the year 1958. Most of the persons who are interested in spinning have seen its working and have elementary knowledge of it. Because of the organisational difficulties experienced in the initial stages of introducing the Ambar charkha, the working of the charkha did not come up to the expectations of the people. From year 1957-58, these problems are being overcome gradually and the programme of Ambar work is being consolidated in the village. During the year 1958-59, 8 more charkhas are proposed to be introduced in the village. For that purpose, 8 persons will be trained for a period of 3 months.

The pedal carding machine installed in Kamelpur by the Saghan Kshetra Vikas Samiti will meet the demand for carded cotton. It is giving full-time work to two persons, who are turning out 12 srs. of carded cotton per work-day. Kamelpur is expected to produce 1,050 lbs. of yarn during the year 1958-59 and for that purpose, 1,200 lbs. of cotton will have to be carded. The carding machine will very effectively meet this demand and will also be of service to the surrounding villages.

There were three weavers in the village before the planning activity was started in the village. Another resident

who had left the village earlier returned in 1957–58 and has taken to his previous occupation of weaving. Three more persons of whom one came from a weaver's family were given training in weaving during 1957–58. Of these 3 trainees, 2 need further training for a period of 2 months, after which they will start weaving yarn upto 25 counts. All the six families who will be engaged in weaving hand looms.

By the end of the year 1958–59, there will be six looms working in the village. Of these, three weavers are weaving only *'Ruvar'* at the rate of 8 sq. yds. of cloth per work day. Their total production will come to 7,200 sq. yds. per annum. The other three weavers who will be engaged in weaving yarn of higher counts are expected to produce at the rate of 6 sq. yds. per work day per weaver. Their total production is expected to be 5,400 sq. yds. per annum. By the end of 1958–59, the population of Kamelpur is expected to be of the order of 537 and the capacity of 6 looms to be 12,600 sq. yds. With this arrangement for weaving Khadi up to 23.4 sq. yds. per capita within the village, Kamelpur will become self–sufficient in all the processes from carding of cotton to weaving of cloth.

Tailoring

Before the planning activity was started in Kamelpur, two tailors were working in the village. One of these tailors has been working on a part–time basis. Increase in the production and consumption of cloth in the village has increased the scope for employment in this work. One more person of the village has taken to it on a part–time basis. All the three tailors are serving Kamelpur as well as the surrounding villages. During the year, one of the tailors will work full–time while the other two will work part–time. The total annual income of the three tailors is expected to be Rs.800.

Fibre Industry

Apart from some families being engaged in *'ban'* and rope–making on self–sufficiency basis, there are 8 families of Harijans which

are engaged in this work on a commercial basis. These families undertake production of what is locally known as *'ban'* (twine) and ropes. Part of this production is marketed in the village while the remainder is sold to the traders of the town Mandi Dhanaura.

The only implement with which these families are working is an ordinary charkha for giving twists to the yarn. A set of implements which is supposed to increase the productive capacity of these artisans was tried on an experimental basis at another place in the area. The working of these implements has not satisfied the artisans of that place. Till the productive capacity of these implements is demonstrated or another set of implements is devised, the artisans will continue to work with their simple charkhas. Total production of the industry is expected to be 30 Mds. for self sufficiency and 35 Mds. for sale. Income of the families from this industry is expected to be Rs. 325.

Village Oil Industry

By the end of the year 1957-58, one old and one improved ghanis have been working in the village. Under the programme for the year 1958-59, both these ghanis will continue to work in the village. The old type ghani which crushes four seers of oilseeds per charge in three hours has a capacity to crush 60 mds. of oilseeds per annum. The improved ghani, on the other hand, has a capacity to crush 180 Mds. of oilseeds per annum. During 1958-59, 50 mds. of oilseeds are expected to be crushed on self sufficiency basis and another 150 mds. of oilseeds on commercial basis. Total production of oil will be 67 Mds. valued at Rs.6,700 and 133 Mds. of oilcake valued at Rs. 1,330. Total income from this industry will be Rs. 1,300 during 1958-59.

Carpentry : Blacksmithy

One family belonging to Lohar community is engaged in carpentry-cum-blacksmithy work. Two adult male members of the family constitute the working force in this industry. Besides Kamelpur,

they are serving the farmers of the surrounding villages. Because of the large size of the farmer clients, the family gets full employment from this work and is not in a position to increase or diversify its productive activity. Its income during 1958-59 is expected to be Rs. 1,200.

Pottery

During the first year of the plan, a small Bhatti was set up in the village for brickmaking. During 1957-58, the requirement of bricks was met from the supply of brick-kiln at Malakpur about one mile from Kamelpur. The brick-kiln at Malakpur will continue to supply bricks for the construction activity of Kamelpur for 4 years.

Gur & Khandsari Industry

During the year 1958-59, 51.00 acres of land is expected to be under sugarcane. Production of sugarcane will be of the order of 25,500 Mds. Out of this, 1,800 Mds. of sugarcane will be required as seeds and 23,700 Mds. will be for sale. The pattern of utilisation of cane production during 1958-59 is expected to be as follows :-

TABLE 4

S. No.	Utilisation pattern	Sugarcane (in Mds.)	Recovery of juice percentage
1.	Seeds	1,800	
2.	Supply to the Mill	7,000	85
3.	Supply to the power-driven cane crusher	13,700	70
4.	Gur-making (on bullock crusher)	3,000	60
	Total	25,500	

Under its programme for 1958-59, the Saghan Kshetra Vikas Samiti has planned to set up one power-driven crusher at Kamelpur.

This crusher will have a capacity to crush 400 mds. of cane per day for a period of four months from December 1958 to March 1959. In all 13,700 Mds. of sugarcane will be supplied to this crusher from Kamelpur.

It is expected that 3,000 Mds. of sugarcane will be utilised for Gur-making in the village. The farmers will crush their cane in bullock-driven Kolhus. The production of Gur is expected to be 300 mds. of an estimated value Rs. 4,200.

During 1956-57 and 1957-58, the local gur-making industry was fed by bullock-driven Kolhus. During 1958-59, use of power will be adopted in cane-crushing. The advance in the technique of this industry is expected to raise the recovery of juice from 60 per cent in bullock-driven Kolhus to 70 per cent. Total gain in the recovery of juice will be of the order of 1,370 Mds. Apart from this gain to the community the farmers will be relieved of their anxiety regarding the disposals of cane and the very considerable depreciation inherent in the bullock-driven Kolhus will be saved.

Income from cane-gur making industry is expected to be Rs. 1,200. Apart from this the wages of persons who will be employed in the power driven crusher are expected to be Rs. 2,000. The aggregate income from Gur and Khandsari industry will be of the order of Rs. 3,200 as compared to Rs. 3,165 in 1958-59.

Goldsmithy

There are four families of goldsmiths in the village. They are serving the people of Kamelpur and a few surrounding villages. These families remain fully employed. Unlike other artisans, income of these families is not subject to changes from year to year, although long term changes in customs and tastes of people in respect of ornaments affect the economic well being of these families. At present, the annual income of these families ranges between Rs. 4,800 and Rs.6,000. The income of these families is likely to be of the order of Rs. 5,600, during the year 1958-59.

TABLE 5

Khadi Work Under The Programme Year 1958–59

S.No. Type of work Implements	No. of Artisans Implements		Employment (in manhours)		Production (Hanks)		Cloth Equiava-lent Sq.Yds.		Value		(10) a[illegible] of (9)
	57–58	58–59	57–58	58–59	57–58	58–59	57–58	58–59	57–58	58–59	
1. Traditional Charkha	60	60	40,000	38,000	16,350	15,600	5,075	5,000	6,025	5,940	98.5
2. **Ambar sets.**											
Training	17	8*	6,120	2,880	4,350	1,200					
Post-training	17	25	1,800	18,900	1,800	18,900	1,100	4,500	1,480	6,050	409.0
3. Carding	1	2@	1,100	7,200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. **Weaving**											
Training	3	2	3,600	800	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Post-training	6/3	12/6	11,200	18,400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total			63,820	86,180	22,500	35,700	6,175	9,500	7,505	11,990	160

* Ambar charkha trainees will attend Parishramalayas for 6 hrs. a day for 60 days during the period of training.

@ 2 persons of the village will work full-time on pedal carding machine at the Intensive Area Centre, Kamelpur.

TABLE 6

Village Industry Under Plan (1958-59)

S. No.	Industry	Employment (in manhours)		Quantity		Production (Value)		(8) as % of (7)
		1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	
1.	**Village Oil Ind.**	1,950	4,000					
	a) Oil	—	—	36 Mds.	67 Mds.	3,700	6,700	181.1
	b) Oilcake	—	—	74 Mds.	133 Mds.	960	1,330	138.5
2.	**Gur & Khandsari**							
	a) Gur	15,600	3,000	1,250 Mds.	300 Mds.	17,500	4,200	189.0
	b) Rab	—	8,000	—	2,055 Mds.	—	28,800	
3.	Fibre Industry	9,050	13,000	56 Mds.	80 Mds.	1,120	1,600	142.8
4.	Carpentry	4,800	4,800	—	—	1,120	1,200	100.0
5.	Goldsmity	18,400	18,400	—	—	560	560	100.0
6.	Tailoring	5,520	5,580	—	—	790	800	101.2
	TOTAL	55,320	51,780	—	—	25,830	45,190	175.0

TABLE 7

Income From Village Industries (1958-59)

S. No.	Item	Income (In Rs.) 1957-58	1958-59	(4) as % of (3)
1.	**Khadi**			
	A. Carding	410	800	195
	B. Spinning	2,450	3,500	143
	C. Weaving	1,460	3,800	274
2.	Village Oil Industry	990	1,300	131
3.	Gur & Khandsari	3,165	3,200	101
4.	Fibre Industry	280	325	116
5.	Carpentry	1,200	1,200	100
6.	Goldsmithy	5,600	5,600	100
7.	Tailoring	790	800	101
	Total	16,345	20,525	121

NOTE :- Handpounding of Rice for self-consumption not taken into account.

TABLE 8

Village Service During The Year (1958-59)

S. No.	Item	Employment (in Manhours) 1957-58	1958-59	Income (in Rs.) 1957-58	1958-59	(6) as % of (5)
1.	Hairdressing	5,200	5,200	1,080	1,080	100
2.	Midwifery	250	250	50	50	100
3.	Sweeping	5,300	5,300	700	700	100
	Total	10,750	10,750	1,830	1,830	100

TABLE 9

Price Structure Of Traditional And Ambar Khadi

S. No.	Item	Count of Yarn	Number of hanks per Sq. Yds. of Khadi	Price of yarn per hank	Value of yarn	Weaving charges per Sq. Yds.	Washing & other charges	Mange Ment expenses	Rebate allowed by Khadi & V. I. Commission	Cost of Khadi to consumers
				Rs.As.Ps.	Rs.As.Ps.	Rs.As.Ps.	Rs.As.Ps.	Rs.As.Ps.	Rs.As.Ps.	Rs.As.Ps.
1.	Traditional Khadi	10	3½	0– 4– 0	0–14–0	0– 4– 0	0– 1– 0	0– 3– 9	0– 3– 9	1– 3– 0
2.	Ambar Khadi	22	4½	0– 3– 3	0–14–6	0– 6– 0	0– 1– 0	0– 5– 3	0– 5– 3	1– 5– 6

TABLE 10

Price Of Khadi For Swavalambis

S. No.	Item	Count of Yarn	Requirement of carded cotton: Number of hanks per Sq.	Carded cotton per hank	Total carded cotton	Value of carded cotton	Weaving charges	Washing & other charges	Rebate on weaving charges	Cost of Khadi to Swavalambis col. (7)+(8)+9=(10
						Rs.As.Ps.	Rs.As.Ps	Rs.As.Ps.	Rs.As.Ps.	Rs.As.Ps.
1.	Tradition Khadi	10	3½	4 Tolas	14 Tolas	0– 7– 0	0– 4–0	0– 1– 0	0– 3– 0	0– 9– 0
2.	Ambar Khadi	22	4½	2 ,,	8 ,,	0– 5– 0	3– 6– 0	0– 1– 0	0– 4– 6	0– 7– 6

III. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME

Before the Intensive Area Scheme was launched and the plan for Kamelpur formulated, the Gram Samaj and Gaon Sabha were functioning in the village. Periodically they organised Shramdan work and a small one room building was constructed with the help of the financial assistance received from District Planning Committee. Apart from these two organisations, there is a multipurpose co-operative society in the village whose working, in actual practice, is confined to provision of improved seeds and fertilisers on credit.

With the implementation of development programme the consciousness among the people is growing. This is reflected in the activisation of the existing institutions and emergence of the Gram Vikas Mandal which has assumed the responsibility of overall planning for the village.

Gaon Sabha

Mobilisation of voluntary labour for community work such as road repair and improvement of drainage, pavement of village roads and maintenanace of a park in the village is becoming a regular feature of the development programme of Kamelpur. In 1957–58, total value of work done was Rs. 1,900 out of which Rs. 600 were contributed by the people in the form of labour. The following table shows the programme for 1958–59.

TABLE 11

S. No.	Item	Total Cost (in Rs.)	Internal resources Cash (in Rs.)	Internal resources Labour (in Rs.)	External assistance
1.	Park improvement	100	—	100	—
2.	Repair of roads	500	—	500	—
3.	Pavement of roads	300	—	75	Rs. 225 as Grant from District Planning Committee.
		Rs. 900		*675	225

*Estimated value of labour per manday.

Co-operative Society

During the year 1958-59, the Cooperative society will meet the requirement of the seeds and fertilisers detailed in the chapter relating to resources of the plan.

Gram Vikas Mandal

When the Intensive Area Scheme was started in the area, the Gram Vikas Mandal of Kamelpur was constituted. It consisted of nine members who were elected by the primary members of the Kshetra Samiti, an apex body charged with the functions of co-ordinating the programmes of individual villages and preparing the programme for the area as a whole. The Gram Vikas Mandal is specifically charged with the function of activising other bodies existing in the village and framing programmes for the village and implementing them.

During the past two years, the Gram Vikas Mandal of Kamelpur has functioned very effectively. A programme covering all aspects of village life is being formulated every year. This programme has provided an outlet for the energy and resources of the people. This opportun.ty for self-expression along constructive lines has already produced tangible result in the form of striking programmes of social security and village remodelling and has developed local leadership of a high order.

SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAMME

Under the programme four items were taken up by the Gram Vikas Mandal, (1) Medical aid (2) Education (3) Sanitation and (4) Guarantee of a sitting wage.

During the first year of the plan, the Gram Vikas Mandal started a Dispensary, paid expenses on education of all the students studying upto 8th class, engaged four part-time sweepers for keeping the village roads clean and organised one Parishramalaya where a minimum wage of Re. 0-8-0 for 8 hours of work was offered. During 1957-58

this programme was slightly changed. Women who got work in the Parishramalaya were provided Ambar charkhas at home and those seeking unskilled manual work were absorbed in housing programme. Because of a sharp fall in the village income in 1957-58, the scope of programme for education was restricted.

The programme for medical aid and sanitation was continued during 1957-58. Expenditure on all these items was met out of a fund created by collecting contributions in cash and kind from the village people.

During the year 1958-59, other changes have taken place. The Governmet of Uttar Pradesh has made education free for all upto 6th standard. The Village is thus relieved of the greater part of the responsibility of one of the functions it had undertaken during 1956-57. Also Saghan Kshetra Vikas Samiti has set up one Hospital at Dhanaura, a town 4 miles to the east of Kamelpur. Under the scheme of the Kshetra Samiti all the families who pay an annual contribution of 12 hanks of handspun yarn or Rs. 2 per capita per annum will be enrolled as members and provided facilities of treatment.

In the light of available facilities referred to above, the village has decided to concentrate its energy and resources on two items during the year 1958-59. It will continue the programme of sanitation as before. Four families of sweepers will continue to work and each of them will be paid Rs. 30 per annum by the Gram Vikas Madal. Total expenditure on sanitation will be Rs. 120. The Gram Vikas Mandal will collect yarn or cash from all the members of the health scheme of the Kshetra Samiti. The dispensary in Kamelpur will function as a constituent unit of the Swasthya Kendra, Dhanaura. All the routine cases will be treated at the Kamelpur dispensary. Serious cases will be referred to the Hospital at Dhanaura.

The following table shows the expenditure on social security programme in the year 1957-58 and 1958-59.

TABLE 12

S.No.	Item	Expenditure (in Rs.) 1957-58	1958-59
1.	Medical Aid	200*	1,000†
2.	Sanitation	120	120
3.	Education	48	–
4.	Guarantee of a sitting wage	–	–
		368	1,120

* Estimated cost of treatment of the patients of village, Kamelpur.
† Represents the total contribution in cash and kind from Kamelpar.

According to the above table, the cost to the village of running the dispensary was merely Rs. 200. This figure obscures one important fact. The fees charged to the patients from other villages exceeded the cost of their treatment to a certain extent. The surplus on this account reduced the burden of expenditure on the Gram Vikas Mandal. Also, during the two preceding years, the salary of the Vaidya who is in charge of the dispensary, was paid by the Kshetra Samiti as its contribution to the development programme of the village. These factors kept down the expenses of treatment of the patients from the village.

The dispensary of Kamelpur will function as one of the chain dispensaries which will be set up under the regional health scheme in 1958-59. The expenses on medical aid as represented by their contributions towards the local and regional health schemes will rise from Rs. 200 in 1957-58 to Rs. 1,000 in 1958-59, resulting in improved service. Although the people will now have to pay more they will get the benefit of better diagnosis and treatment in all types of cases. During the preceding years, when a case

was too serious to be dealt with in Kamelpur, the patient had to go to private practitioners of Dhanaura. Under the health scheme, the need for this will be obviated and expenditure on it will be saved.

Village Sanitation

The Gram Vikas Mandal will collect contributions at the rate of Rs. 1½ per annum from every family to be utilised for meeting the expenditure relating to the programme of village sanitation.

Village Shop

The Kshetra Samiti has started one shop in the village which supplies food-grains, provisions, cloth etc. to the people of this as well as surrounding villages. The following table shows the turnover of the shop during the year 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59.

TABLE 13

S. No.	Period	Total sales
1.	1956-57	4,800
2.	1957-58	9,600
3.	1958-59	12,000*

* Expected sales during the year

From the table, it is clear that the shop is becoming increasingly popular with the people of Kamelpur as well as other villages. Total capital invested in the shop during the year 1957-58, was Rs. 4,000. With the turnover increasing to Rs. 12,000 per annum, fuller utilisation of the investment will become possible.

Village Remodelling Programme

During the year 1955-56, the area under the village site was 6.5 acres on which 80 families had their houses and cattle-shed. To reduce congestion and improve the living conditions a programme of remodelling the village by extending the village site

was conceived. In the first year of the plan, the village leaders prepared the psychological background of the families whose houses were proposed to be shifted to new sites. The problem of acquiring land for new construction was next tackled by arranging mutual exchange of land. Thanks to the vision and painstaking endeavours of the leaders and co-operation of all sections of the village, 13 new houses with kitchen garden were consturcted during the year 1957-58.

The successful completion of this programme has created an atmosphere favourable to its expansion. It has given oonfidence to the people in their ability to give a new look to their village through self-help and mutual co-operation. In this background the village has formulated its housing programme for the year 1958-59.

The programme for remodelling of the village envisages construction of 7 new houses. Of these, 4 houses will be for the families of Harijans and 3 for families belonging to other communities. The houses for Harijans will be shifted to new sites adjacent to the houses built during the preceding year. The remaining three houses will be constructed on the present village site. All the seven houses will have adequate ventilations. Adjacent to these houses, there will be land ranging from 0.10 acre to 0.16 acre to serve as kitchen gardens for the families.

For the houses of Harijans, a grant of Rs.900. per house will become available from the funds already received by the Saghan Kshetra Samiti. Excluding the price of land each house is expected to cost Rs. 1,200, on an average. Other houses are expected to cost on an average Rs.2,500. The entire expenditure will be met by the families wanting to construct houses.

In the year 1956-57, the area under village site was 6.5 acres. After the construction of 13 houses, the total area under village site has increased by 2.00 acres. Construction of 4 houses on new sites will add one more acre. Thus, by the end of 1958-59, the total area under the village site will be 9.5 acres.

The programme for remodelling the village has been one of the most ambitious aspects of the plan for Kamelpur. Implementation of this programme has afforded very valuable experience in social engineering for the village leaders. For the village as a whole, it has come to be a fine example of what they can achieve through mutual aid and self-help. It has opened new horizons for the villagers.

TABLE 14

S. No.	No. of houses 1957-58	1958-59	Total Cost (Rs.) 1957-58	1958-59	Internal resources (Rs.) Cash 1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	Expected from outside (Rs.) 1957-58	1958-59
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9*	10	11
1	13	7	15,600	12,300	1,300	7,900	2,600	800	11,700	3,600

* Estimated valuc of labour @ Re. 1 per work day.

IV THE IMPACT

The Kamelpur plan aims at bringing about consciousness among the people and preparing them to organise themselves for effective group action. Its primary concern is to enable the village people to take charge of their destiny and shape it so as to bring about an all-round development of their life.

The programme is accordingly comprehensive covering all

aspects of the village life. It is expected to bring about an overall increase in the production of agriculture, animal husbandry and village industries. It secures social solidarity through social security programmes based on mutual aid and Antyodaya. It also undertakes a long term development programme such as village remodelling so as to make it an attractive place to live in. Above all in the process of planning and implementing development programmes year after year there is built up not only local leadership but a positive will in the village people for sustained effort and disciplined group action. Despite adverse nature for successive years this will has grown stronger in Kamelpur. Nothing succeeds like success. One success in collective action has led the village people to embark on more ambitious programme. A simple social security programme successfully executed over a period of two years has induced them to undertake the remodelling of the entire village. There is a tremendous urge in the village for an all out effort to improve their life. The impact of this urge is not limited to Kamelpur. Neighbouring villages have become anxious to follow suit. Indeed it is clear that the small plant of the Kamelpur dispensary has grown to discerning eyes into the bigger health scheme with a central well-equipped hospital at Dhanaura. It is the inspired psychology of Kamelpur that has become contagious for the whole area. It is only to be hoped that Kamelpur will persist in its onward march and become the torch-bearer to other villages.

Agriculture :

The following table shows the agricultural production of the village during 1957-58 and 1958-59.

TABLE 15

S. No. Item	Production (1957–58) Qty. Mds.	Value (Rs.)	(1958–59) Qty. Mds.	Value(Rs.)	(6) as% of (4)
1. Cereals	1,939	22,440	4,285	55,570	248
2. Pulses	304	3,040	1,351	16,180	532
3. Vegetables	500	2,500	2,700	13,500	540
4. Fruits	296	1,480	400	2,000	135
5. Cotton	5	100	42	840	840
6. Oilseeds	59	885	624	12,696	1,435
7. Sugarcane	19,400	19,400	25,500	25,500	131
Total		49,845		1,26,286	253

It should be remembered that owing to heavy rains and water-logging, agricultural production in 1957–58 was far below the normal. The figures of production for 1958–59 are based on the expectation that the weather conditions will be normal during 1958–59.

The agricultural programme is geared to the necessity of increasing the production of vegetables and fruits so as to increase the consumption of these nutritive items of food. During the two proceding years, efforts were made to increase the acreage and production of

vegetables in the village. The area under vegetables increased from 1.00 acre in 1955–56 to 9.73 acres in 1956–57 and remained at 9.5 acres in 1957–58. However, due to adverse weather conditions, production did not exceed 500 mds. till the end of 1957–58. In 1958–59, area under vegetables is expected to be 9.00 acres with a production of 2,700 mds.

Production of fruits was 240 mds. in 1956–57 and 296 mds. in 1957–58. With the development of tree plantations in kitchen gardens, plantations of fruits is expected to rise to 400 mds. during 1958–59.

The area under cotton was 2.8 acres in 1957–58 and it is expected to remain the same. Heavy rains and waterlogging have tended to discourage sowing of cotton, and it has not been found possible to persuade the cultivators to increase the area under this crop. Under normal weather conditions, production of cotton is expected to rise from 5.00 Mds. in 1957–58 to 42.00 Mds. in 1958–59.

The following table shows the contribution of Animal Husbandry to the income of the village during 1958–59.

TABLE 16

S. No.	Item	PRODUCTION				
		(1957–58)		(1958–59)		(6) as % of (4)
		Qnt.	Value (Rs.)	Qnt.	Value (Rs.)	
1.	Milk	524 mds.	10,480	842 mds.	16,840	161
2.	Poultry	—	80	—	100	125
3.	Pigs	—	1,200	—	1,200	100
	Total		11,760		18,140	154

The programme for animal husbandry for 1958–59 has to be considered in the light of conditions which prevailed during the two preceding years. A modest target in respect of milk production is set

under the plan for 1958–59. It is proposed to raise production of milk from 524 mds. in 1957–58 to 824 mds. in 1958–59.

During the year 1956–57, 5 cows of Hariana breed were imported in the village. The off-spring of these cows – 4 he-calves are better than those of local cows and there is a desire among the people to prefer these cows to local cows and buffaloes. Shortage of fodder, came in the way of importing better cows. This programme will be taken up during 1958–59 and it is proposed to buy 4 such cows at an estimated cost of Rs. 800. As this process of replacing buffaloes by cows gains momentum, the need for importing bullocks will be reduced and the drain on the resources of the village stopped. During 1958–59, the village is expected to import 8 bullocks at a total cost of Rs. 2,400.

Minor Livestock

One family belonging to the Harijan community, has taken to poultry keeping as a subsidiary occupation. Mostly, eggs are consumed or sold, very rarely are the eggs hatched and birds reared. Value of the production during 1957–58 was Rs. 80. During 1958–59, it is expected to rise to Rs. 100.

Four sweeper families keep pigs. These families eat as well as sell the pigs. There is little cost involved in keeping pigs. One grown up pig weighs about 1.5 to 2.0 mds. and fetches Rs. 30 to 40. Total income from pig keeping was Rs. 1,200 in 1957–58 and it is expected to be of the same order in 1958–59.

Village Industries

The following table shows the production of village industries during the year 1957–58 and 1958–59.

TABLE 17

S. No.	Item	PRODUCTION Quantity 1957-58	1958-59	Value (in Rs.) 1957-58	1958-59	(6) as % of (5)
1.	**Khadi :**					
	Yarn :					
	a) Traditional	16,350 Hanks	15,600	3,690	3,500	95
	b) Ambar	4,350 Hanks	20,100	870	4,020	462
	Cloth :					
	a) Traditional	7,100 Sq.Yds.	7,200	@1,775	@1,800	101.4
	b) Ambar	–	5,400	–	@2,025	–
2.	**Village Oil Industry :**					
	a) Oil	35 Mds.	67	3,500	6,700	191
	b) Oilcake	75 Mds.	134	995	1,340	
3.	**Gur & Khandsari :**					
	a) Gur	1,250 Mds.	300	17,500	4,200	189
	b) Rab	–	*2,055	–	28,800	
4.	**Fibre Industry :**					
	Ban	56 Mds.	65Mds.	1,120	1,300	116
5.	Carpentry	–	–	@1,200	@1,200	100
6.	Goldsmithy	–	–	@5,600	@5,600	100
7.	Tailoring	–	–	@ 790	@ 800	101
				37,040	61,285	165

@Figures represent expected wage income.

* 7,200 Mds. of Rab will be produced by the power operated cane-crusher from sugarcane supplied by Kamelpur.

Overall increase in the value of production of industries during 1958–59, is expected to be 65 per cent over that of the year 1957–58. In industries such as tailoring, goldsmithy, carpentry, and fibre, the increase in the value of production is not expected to be sizable. In 1957–58, the production of oil-pressing industry was consisderably lower than the installed capacity. During the year 1958–59, it is expected that the production and supply of oilseeds will be sufficient to ensure adequate utilisation of the capacity of the ghanis of the village.

In Khadi, production of Ambar charkha is expected to be 462 per cent of the 1957–58 level. The number of Ambar charkhas will increase from 17 to 25. Besides increase in the number of charkhas distributed, production per charkha is expected to rise. As against an average of 106 hanks of yarn per Ambar charkha in 1957–58, the production of yarn per Ambar charkha will rise to 804 hanks, during 1958–59.

In weaving, 2 more looms will be pressed into service during 1958-59. This will raise the total number of looms from 4 in 1957-58 to 6 in 1958-59. These six looms will be worked on the whole-time basis throught the year. Quantity of Khadi woven will increase from 7,100 Sq. Yds. in 1957-58 to 12,600 Sq. Yds. in 1958-59. So far, Ambar yarn which is of higher counts was not woven in the village. It is expected that 5,400 Sq. Yds. of Ambar Khadi will be woven in the village this year. The Intensive Area Centre, Kamelpur, which makes arrangement for the weaving of yarn of villages of the Area will supply yarn to 6 weavers of the village to their capacity.

In 1958–59, the production of Gur and Khandsari industry is expected to be 89 per cent above the 1957–58 level. The proposed power-operated cane-crusher is expected to contribute to the increase in production. Whereas 12,500 mds. of sugarcane was utilised locally for gur-making, 16,700 mds. of cane will be utilised by the industry in 1958-59. Out of this 3,000 mds. will be utilised for

Gurmaking and 13,700 mds. will be utilised in the cane-crusher for production of Rab. Increased utilisation of cane and higher recovery of juice in the cane-crusher, will contribute to the expected increase in the production of this industry.

New Methods : Techniques : Training

We have reviewed the impact of the plan on production in different sectors of the economy of the village. We will now review the achievements of the village in regard to the organisation of training programme and introduction of new methods and techniques of production, which have contributed to the upward trend in production.

Agriculture

In agriculture, ridges and furrows method of sugarcane sowing and transplanting of paddy has been tried with success in the village. In 1955-56, two cultivators of the village took the initiative in trying these methods on their plots. Results in terms of increased production were encouraging though they could not be accurately measured on account of the damage to the entire sugarcane crop of the village.

The programme for 1956-57 and 1957-58 sought to extend the practice further. As a result of the efforts of the Gram Vikas Mandal, 8.00 acres in 1956-57 and 20.00 acres in 1957-58 were brought under this method. It is expected that during 1958-59 the method will be adopted on 30.00 acres.

Other improved method of cultivation which is being introduced in the village is transplantation of paddy. In 1957-58, for the first time it was tried with success by one farmer on 0.3 acre. It is expected that the method will be adopted on 12.00 acres.

Replacement of traditional methods of cultivation by the aforesaid improved method is significant from the stand-point of increasing

agricultural production and income of the village. Of the total cultivated area of 532.00 acres, 67.00 acres i. e. 12.6 per cent is under sugarcane and 25.40 acres, that is 4.7 is under paddy cultivation. The increase in production of 25.00 per cent in the case of the former and of 50.00 per cent in the case of the latter will add materially to agricultural producton and income of the village.

Industries

Khadi : In carding, the traditional carding bow was sought to be replaced by the more productive pedal carding machine. In 1957-58, the proposed carding machine was installed at the Intensive Area Centre, Kamelpur. Capacity of this machine is 16 Srs. of carded cotton per work day as compared to 4 Srs. of the carding bow.

Two persons belonging to the family of the carders picked up this work by working on it. It has enabled the family to get whole-time work all the year round and meet the demand for carded cotton of Kamelpur and other surrounding villages.

Village Oil Industries

In oil-pressing industry, more efficient technique of oil-pressing is sought to introduced in the village. Compared to the old type ghani which crushes 4 Srs. of oil in 3.00 hrs. the improved ghani crushes 8 Srs. of oilseeds per charge in 2.25 hours. The recovery of oil is also higher by 2 to 3 per cent in the case of the improved ghani. Of the two old type ghanis, one was replaced by an improved ghani during 1957-58. Also, two improved ghanis have been installed in the model oilpressing centre of Intensive Area, Kamelpur. This has raised the production of oil in the village and the demand for oil in the village is now met locally.

Gur & Khandsari Industry

During 1956-57 and 1957-58, the local cane-gur making industry was fed by bullock driven kolhus. It is proposed to install one power

driven canecrusher in the village during 1958–59. This will be a major advance in the technique of Gur and Khandsari industry of the village. It is expected that 13,700 mds. of sugarcane of Kamelpur will be supplied to the cane-crusher. Whereas the recovery of juice in a bullock driven kolhu is 60 per cent, in the power driven crusher it will be 70 per cent. Compared to 8,220 mds. in bullock driven units, the recovery of juice in the power-operated crusher will rise to 9,590 mds. It will mean a net gain of 1,370 mds. of juice.

Apart from the increase in the recovery of juice, the crusher will help the farmers considerably in the disposal of their sugarcane.

A brief period of two years has elapsed since the Gram Vikas Mandal has attempted to introduce these changes. Also, adverse weather conditions have operated to neutralise and even nullify effect of the changes on the volume of production of the village. Inspite of these adverse factors, the impact of the changes is being gradually felt in the village and the village will increasingly reap the benefits of these changes in coming year.

Training

In agriculture, the method of demonstration has been used to bring about the desired changes in the traditional methods and practices of cultivation. This method was used with success in popularising better practices of sugarcane and paddy cultivation.

In industries, however, mere demonstration of more efficient implements and techniques is not enough to enable the people to adopt them. After creating interest among the people in regard to better techniques, it becomes necessary to arrange for the training of people who are willing to adopt them.

Major industries of Kamelpur are Khadi, Cane-Gur-making and Oilpressing. Personnel for cane-gur making and oilpressing industry

had already acquired the necessary skill by working in the industries for a long time in the past. Two families of telis possessed the knowledge of the process of oilseeds crushing and there are six persons who have enough experience of Gur making. It was, therefore, necessary to make up the programme of training people mainly in the different process of Khadi industry.

Khadi

Carding: Before the plan, the carder of Kamelpur worked with a carding bow. The productivity of this implement is very low. With the rise in demand for carded cotton, it became necessary to install one pedal carding machine and provide to the carders training for operating it.

Initially for a period of one month two members of the carder's family worked with one trained person from outside on the machine which was installed at the Intensive Area Centre, Kamelpur. Thus without difficulty and incurring any expenditure better technique of carding has been introduced to raise the productive capacity of the carder's family from 4 Srs. to 16. Srs. of carded cotton per day.

Handspinning

Technique of handspinning is being raised with the introduction of Ambar charkhas. Ambar charkha work was started in 1956-57. During the year 10 persons were trained in Ambar spinning and 10 charkhas were distributed to them. Though the organisational difficulties relating to Ambar programme impeded the producition per charkha during the year, the people realised the potentiality of Ambar charkha and showed willingness to expand the programme. In 1957-58, 17 persons were trained and while 4 persons did not take charkhas, the rest took 7 Ambar sets between themselves, By the end

of 1957–58, 17 Ambar çharkhas are started in the village and the number will be raised to 25 during 1958–59.

Weaving

During 1955–56, there were 3 weavers in the village. One of the residents of the village, who knew weaving had left the village for quite some time. He returned to Kamelpur in 1957–58 and the number of weavers was raised to 4. The first three weavers could weave yarn upto 6 counts only before the plan. During 1956–57, they were trained in weaving handspun yarn upto 10 counts.

During 1957–58, three more persons of whom one belonging to the existing Weaver's family were trained in weaving. There are now 6 families who will be engaged in weaving during 1958–59. Besides the change in the occupational pattern of the village, the village will have arrangement for weaving 12,600 Sq. Yds. of Khadi in the village by the end of 1958–59.

The programme for training and introduction of better implements has led to a steady rise in the production of cloth in the village. From 9.4 Sd. Yds. per capita in 1956–57 it rose to 11.6 Sq. Yds. per capita in 1957–58 and is expected to be 17.7 Sq. Yds. per capita in 1958–59. This will be enough to meet the present demand for cloth which is of the order of 16.00 Sq. Yds. per capita in 1958–59.

Self-sufficiency Under The Plan

The plan of Kamelpur aims at utilising the available resources to their maximum extent to achieve self-sufficiency in the village. The following table shows the progress achieved in the direction of self-sufficiency under the plan.

TABLE 18

Item	Standard requirements per adult equivalent unit per day	1956–57 497 population. Adult equi. unit		1957–58 530 population. Adult equi. unit		1958–59 Population Adult. equi. unit		(8) as% of (7)
		Standard requirement (Mds.)	Production (Mds.)	Standard requirement (Mds.)	Production (Mds.)	Standard requirement (Mds.)	Production (Mds.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cereals	4.00	1,728	1,971	1,764	1,939	1,788	4,288	240
Pulses	0.85	367	227	375	304	380	1,351	356
Vegetables	2.90	1,253	500	1,279	500	1,296	2,700	208
Milk	2.90	1,253	1,110	1,279	524	1,296	842	65
Fruits	0.85	367	250	375	296	380	400	105
Oil	0.30	129	81*	132	35	134	67	50*
Sugar & Gur	0.60	259	1,110	265	1,250	268	300†	112
Cloth	25 Sq.Yds. per person per annum	12,975	4,800	13,250	6,175	13,375	9,500	71

* Includes production of model oilpressing centre of Intensive Area Kamelpur. Production is kept low because of low consumption as compared to standard requirement. In terms of actual consumption, self-sufficiency in oil can be taken as 100 per cent.

† Production of Gur, production of Khandsari in the power-driven crush not taken into account here.

There has been a steady increase in the production of Khadi. From 4,800 sq. yds. in 1956–57, it rose to 6,175 sq. yds. in 1957–58 and is expected to come to 9,500 sq. yds. in 1958–59. Per capita production of cloth has increased from 9.4 sq. yds. in 1956-57 to 11.7 sq. yds. In 1957–58. During 1958–59 per capita production of cloth is expected to be 17.7 sq. yds. Though the production expected under the programme for 1958–59 falls short of standard requirements by 29 per cent, it will meet the present demand for cloth which comes to 16 Sq. yds. per capita.

Enployment Under The Plan

The following table shows the employment from different sources in 1956–57, 1957–58 and 1958–59.

TABLE 19

S. No. Item	Employment in manhours (1956–57) Actual	1957–58 Actual	1958–59 Planned
1. Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	2,45,000	2,04,060	2,59,090
2. Village Industry	1,14,260	1,22,340	1,38,760
3. Village Services	7,000	10,750	10,750
4. Others	8,050	1,17,300	1,36,970
	3,74,310	4,54,450	5,45,570

Agriculture

As we have already seen there were excessive rains and waterlogging during 1956–57 and 1957–58 which led to a slight decline in production and employment in agriculture and animal

husbandry. Conditions during 1956–57 were far from normal and there was a further decline in employment in 1957–58. In 1957–58, fall in employment was of the order of 17 per cent below the 1956-57 level. Under the programme for 1958–59 employment in agriculture and animal husbandry is expected to be 106 per cent of the 1957–58 level.

Other Occupations

Inspite of a fall in employment in agriculture and Animal Husbandry, the overall position shows a steady improvement under the plan. Rise in the level of employment in the non-agricultural sectors of economy has more than offset the shortfall in agriculture. While there was a 17 per cent decline in agricultural employment, employment in non-agricultural occupation rose by 94 per cent in 1957–58 over the 1956–57 level.

Village Industries

Village Industries come next to agriculture as a source of gainful employment to the people. There has been a steady rise in the level of employment in the industries under the plan. From 34,000 manhours in 1955-56, the utilisation of manpower in industries rose to 1,14,260 manhours in 1956-57 and 1,22,340 during 1957–58. This represents an increase of 236 per cent in 1956-57 and of 260 per cent in 1957–58 over the 1955–56 level. Under the plan for 1958-59, the employment in industries will be raised to 1,38,760 manhours, which will represent an increase of 308 per cent over the 1955–56 level.

Housing

The housing programme has exercised a striking influence on the employment situation in the village. During 1956–57, only preliminary work of survey of the village and selection of sites for new houses was done. Actual construction of houses began in 1957–58 and during that year 13 houses for Harijan families were constructed.

During 1958-59, it is expected that 7 more houses will be constructed. Of these, 4 will be for Harijan families of the village.

During 1957-58, 23,200 manhours were utilised in the programme. In the background of successive failure of crops in the village, the tempo of construction work is expected to become slower in 1958-59. It is expected that housing programme will account for 7,600 manhours during 1958-59.

Other Development Programmes

The Gram Vikas Mandal has been framing every year programmes for mobilising labour on a voluntry basis for the implementation of the programmes for community works, such as repair and pavement of roads,improvement of drainage and setting up a park. In 1956-57, 8,050 manhours and in 1957-58, 26,400 manhours were utilised in community work such as repair and pavment of roads, and setting up a park in the village. In 1958-59, it is expected that 5,200 manhours will be contributed by the people for community works.

With an increase in the tempo of development work, the demand for trained persons with a flair for development work is increasing. Kamelpur has not lagged behind in contributing its share to the pool of such workers. Seven persons of village Kamelpur are absorbed in development work of the area. As a result, the level of employment in services has also increased.

During the two years of the plan, there was a shrinkage in the volume of employment in the sphere of agriculture and animal husbandry, which had been the backbone of the economy of Kamelpur. Landless families of the village who worked for a wage on the farms, and the families with small holding were among the most hard hit sections of village community.

The Gram Vikas Mandal has played an effective role in helping the people to go through these critical conditions with the minimum

of hardships. In 1956-57, agriculture and animal husbandry accounted for 2,45,000 manhours, which works out at 65 per cent of the total volume of employment in the village. In 1957–58, while agricultural employment declined to 2,04,060 manhours, which comes to 46 per cent of the total employment during the year, employment in industries rose from 1,14,260 manhours in 1956–57 to 1,21,340 in 1957–58, employment in development project notably housing rose from 8,050 manhours to 1,17,300 manhours in 1957-58. Also there was a rise in employment in the sphere of village services, notably village sanitation. Also, there was an increase in the volume of employment of persons employed in development work. The cumulative effect of the development of non-agricultural sector of village economy was sufficient to wipe out the shortfall in the volume of agricultural employment.

Income

The following table shows the income of the village from different sources during 1955–56, 1956–57, 1957–58 and 1958–59.

TABLE 20

S. No.	Item	INCOME IN Rs.						
		1956–55 (Actual)	1956–57 Actual	(4)as %3	1957–58 Actual	(6)as% of3	1958–59 Planned	(8) as %3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Agriculture	60,000	42,300	70.5	28,200	47.0	91,400	152.3
2.	Animal Husbandry	16,600	22,300	134.3	11,760	70.8	18,140	109.3
3.	Village Industries	6,000	12,260	204.3	16,345	272.4	20,525	333.7
4.	Others	5,000	5,260	105.2	10,050	201.0	12,030	240.6
		87,600	82,120	93.7	66,355	75.7	142,095	162.2

Agriculture

Agricultural production and income were below the normal level during 1956-57 and 1957-58. The damage to the crops was heavier during 1957-58 and the agricultural income declined from Rs. 60,000 in 1955-56 to Rs. 42,300 in 1956-57 and to Rs. 28,200 in 1957-58. Expressed in percentages the agricultural income during 1956-57 and 1957-58 came to 70.5 per cent and 47.00 per cent of the 1955-56 level.

Certain changes in the pattern of land utilisation were envisaged under the plan and the village was able to adopt them. These changes brought about a greater diversification of agricultural production and are significant from the standpoint of increasing production of items which have considerable nutritional value.

Inspite of the adoption of these changes and other measures, which aimed at an overall increase in agricultural production, adverse weather conditions brought about a decline in agricultural income. However, this does not detract from the value of measures which were implemented during the plan, With the expectation of normal weather conditions, the full benefit of these measures will be realised. It is expected that the agricultural income will rise to Rs. 91,400 in 1958-59, which represents an increase of 52.3 per cent over the 1955-56 level.

Animal Husbandry

The area under fodder has been steadily increasing under the plan. During 1958-59, the supply of fodder will be better though the scarcity will continue during the first 3 months of 1958-59. Under normal conditions, the overall supply position will improve and the value of production of milk will be of the order of Rs. 16,840. Expressed in percentage it will be 109.3 per cent of the 1955-56 level. Apart from increasing the milk yield, better supply of fodder is expected to consolidate the

position in respect of milk yielding capacity of the cattle. The ground will be prepared for further increase in milk yield in the coming years.

Village Industries

The income from industries shows a steady increase under the plan. It stood at Rs. 12,260 in 1956–57 and increased to Rs. 16,345 in 1957–58 and is expected to be of the order of Rs. 20,525 in 1958–59.

It should be remembered that the fall in agricultural production and the resultant scarcity of raw material such as cotton, oilseeds and fibre very considerbly impeded the implementation of programme for industries.

In respect of Khadi, however, an organisation of which the Gram Vikas Mandal is a constituent unit was built up and supply of cotton was maintained throughout this period. Unfortunately, in respect of oilpressing and fibre industry, precarious conditions of supply of raw materials came in the way of reaching the targets of production and income.

Inspite of difficulties the trend towards increase in income from Khadi was maintained. The efforts of the Gram Vikas Mandal in terms of training of spinners and weavers and installation of improved implements such as pedal carding machine, and Ambar Charkhas contributed to this end. The cumulative effect of this effort raised the income from Khadi from Rs. 3,360 in 1956–57 to Rs. 4,505 in 1957–58. In 1958–59, the income from Khadi is expected to come to Rs. 8,100.

Other Sources Of Income

As we have seen earlier the number of persons employed in development work has increased to 7 in Kamelpur. The increase in the income from this source has been quite considerable during the period of the plan. In 1958–59, the total income from this

source will be of the order of Rs. 7,035. Overall increase in income from the miscellaneous sources rose from Rs. 5,000 in 1955–56 to Rs. 5,260 in 1957–58 and to Rs. 10,050 in 1957–58. It will be raised to Rs. 12,030 in 1958-59. Expressed in percentage the income from miscellaneous sources will be 240.6 per cent of the 1955–56 level.

During the period under review, adverse weather conditions led to a shortfall in agricultural income. From Rs. 42,300 in 1956–57 it further declined to Rs. 28,200 in 1957–58. At a time when the sharp fall in income caused scarcity and hardships in the village, the contribution of village industries considerably retrieved the position of the economy of the village. From a mere Rs. 6,000 in 1955–56, the income from industries rose to Rs. 12,260 in 1956–57 and Rs. 16,345 in 1957–58. In 1958–59, it will be raised to Rs. 20,525.

Expressed in percentage, the income from industries came to 14% of the total income in 1956–57 and 26% of the total income in 1957–58. Similarly, the income from other non-agricultural occupations has shown an upward trend. The development of non-agricultural sector has thus imparted a measure of stability to the village economy which was liable to be thrown out of gears on accont of abnormal weather conditions.

With the decline in village income from Rs. 87,600 in 1955-56 to Rs. 82,120 in 1956–57 and Rs. 66,355 in 1957–58, the per capita income also registered a fall. From Rs. 177 per capita in 1955-56, it fell to Rs. 158 in 1956–57 and to Rs. 125 in 1957–58. As a result of the implementation of the programme for 1958–59, the village income is expected to rise to Rs. 1,42,075 provided, of course, the weather conditions do not again turn out to be abnormal. Per capita income is expected to come to Rs. 265 in 1958–59.

The following table shows the distribution of families according to the per capita income of the families.

TABLE 21

S.No.	Income Groups	1956-57 No. of families	1956-57 Percentage of the total	1957-58 No. of families	1957-58 percentage of the total	1958-59 No. of families	1958-59 Percentage of the total
1.	Below 150	49	59	57	70	14	17
2.	150 to 199	10	12	12	15	14	17
3.	200 to 249	13	16	5	6	16	20
4.	250 to 299	3	4	4	5	10	12
5.	304 & above	6	9	3	4	27	54
	Total	81	100	81	100	81	100

We have reviewed the contribution of the different sectors of village economy to the village income. Inspite of a marked increase in non-agricultural income, there was a decline in the total village income, leading to an increase in the number of families in the lower income groups.

A closer scrutiny of the table reveals that whereas 32 families had an income of Rs. 150 or more in 1956-57, the number of families in these income groups fell to 24 in 1957-58. There was thus a fall of 25% in the number of families in these income groups. Compared to this, the aggregate income from agricultural and animal husbandry registered a deline of 38 per cent in 1957-58 over the 1956-57 level. This shows that during 1957-58, the development of industries and other sources of income succeeded in enabling 13 per cent of the families in these income group to retain their position in

income group above Rs. 150 per capita per annum.

In 1958–59, all out efforts will be made to rehabilitate agriculture and animal husbandry and consolidate the gains in the sphere of industries and other sources of income. Consequently, as many as 43 out of 57 families will be lifted from the lowest income group to higher levels. Sixty-six per cent of the families of the village will have an income of Rs. 200 or more per capita per annum. This will be a good achievement ensuring a minimum standard of living to these families as per details given in the following table 22.

S.No.	Item	Standard requirements per adult equivalent unit	Value per Md. (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Standard require-ments for a family of five (in Rs.)	Per capita money cost of the minimum Standard
1.	* **Food**					
	a) Cereals	4.00 Mds.	13	52.00		
	b) Pulses	0.85 ,,	12	10.20		
	c) Vegetables	2.90 ,,	5	14.50		
	d) Milk	2.90 ,,	20	58.00		
	e) Fruits	0.85 ,,	5	4.25		
	f) Oils & Fats	0.60 ,,	100	60.00		
	g) Sugar & Gur	0.60 ,,	14	8.40		
	h) Spices	—	—	2.65		
	Sub-total (i)			210.00**	890.40	178.08

@ Other Items					
a) Clothing	20 Sq.Yds.@ Rs. 1.25 per Sq. Yds.	—	—	125.00	—
b) Health & Medicine	—	—	—	25.00	
c) Education	—	—	—	50.00	
d) Recreation & Social function	—	—	—	50.00	
e) ‡House repairs & maintenance	—	—	—	75.00	
f) Old age pension	—	—	—	50.00	
Sub-total (ii)				375.00	75.00
TOTAL				1,265.00	253.00

* Food items valued at the rate at which the production of these items valued in the plan.

@ A minimum of 20 Sq. Yds. per capita is taken as the immediate objective.

‡ Depreciation @ Rs. 60 per annum is calculated for the houses which have been constructed at the avarage cost of Rs. 120. Rs. 15 is estimated to be cost of maintenance and repairs per annum.

** For 4.24 adult equivalent units in a family of Five.

V ANTYODAYA

While preparing programmes for the village, the Gram Vikas Mandal has been laying special emphasis on the uplift of the Harijan

families which are on the lowest rung of socio-economic ladder. On the social side, the Mandal has continually tried to remove the psychological barriers between the Harijan and the rest of the village community. In the meetings of people now, the Harijans sit side by side with the rest of the community and participate in the discussions. One of them has been elected as a member of the Gram Vikas Mandal. Initially, this was quite shocking to some of the villagers but they have gradually reconciled themselves to the emergence of Harijans as equal and contributing members of the village community.

On the economic side, efforts were made to create opportunities for employment for the Harijans. The programme for weaving and for village sanitation contributed to this end. Opportunities for work were also provided in the flaying centre and tannery which are run by the Intensive Area Centre, Kamelpur. The Harijan families have also benefited by the programme of spinning with traditional and Ambar charkhas.

All these activities were preliminaries for preparing the village to take the momentous step of evolving the programme of constructing houses of Harijans. Under the programme it was envisaged to help the Harijan families to have better houses with kitchen-gardens. As we have seen earlier the plan was conceived in 1955-56 and implemented during the year 1956-1957 and 1957-58.

The following table shows, the expected impact of the plan on 13 Harijan families during 1958-59.

TABLE 23

Income Of 13 Harijan Families (1958–59)

S. No.	Name of Head of Family	AGRICULTURE: Farm	AGRICULTURE: Kitchen Garden	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY: Cows & Buffaloes	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY: Others	INDUSTRIES: Ambar Char-kha	INDUSTRIES: Weaving	INDUSTRIES: Fibre	INDUSTRIES: Gur making	Local	Sani-tation	Misc. labour	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Tulla	700	*200	–	–	*350	–	–	–	–	–	300	–	1,550
2.	Basanta	450	*150	–	–	*150	–	50	–	–	–	600	–	1,440
3.	Tota	1,300	*100	360	–	–	*300	–	250	–	–	–	–	2,310
4.	Ramdas	300	*200	–	100 Poultry	*50	–	–	–	–	–	300	*500@	1,450
5.	Gulba	400	*300	–	–	–	*500	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,200
6.	Shalga	375	*100	*200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	775
7.	Gangoo	300	*100	*200	–	* 50	–	50	–	–	–	100	–	800
8.	Gangoo (Pindora)	300	*100	–	–	–	*600	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,000
6.	Mokhey	–	*100	–	–	–	*400	–	–	–	–	–	–	500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	15
10.	Kanhaiya	–	*100	–	300 Pigs	–	–	–	–	25	200	200	§200 Bones	1,025
11.	Kalva	–	* 75	–	300 pigs	–	–	–	–	–	250	100	–	725
12.	Chhotey	–	* 50	–	300 Pigs	–	–	–	–	–	150	–	†300 Services	800
13.	Mansoora	–	*100	–	300 Pigs	*50	–	–	–	–	150	–	300	‡900
		4,125	1,675	760	1,300	650	1,800	100	250	25	750	1,700	1,300	14,435

*Represents income directly generated under the Plan.

@Income .rom plying a cart on hire.

§Income rom collecting bones for supplying to the tannery.

†Income from employment in flaying centre of Intensive Area Centre Kamelpur.

‡Income from collecting of bones for supplying to the tannery.

Programmes for these families have been prepared after taking into consideration the working force of every family and the possibility of utilising it in the light of their present occupations and skill. Possibilities of imparting skill for new occupations such as weaving and Ambar spinning, also were considered.

By the end of 1957-58, houses were constructed for 13 out of 18 families. In the table No. 22, the expected income to these families from different sources is set out. The income directly generated from the sources (marked with asterisks in table No. 22) provided under the plan comes to Rs. 5,825. Expressed in percentage it comes to 41.5 percentage of the total income and 71.00 per cent of the aggregate income from other sources during 1958-59.

All these families have better houses with land for kitchen gardens. Vegetables cultivation and plantation of fruit trees are expected to make a substantial contribution to the income of these families. Apart from their income from existing occupations and kitchen-garden every family is provided an additional source of income. Of the 13 families, 8 families will have income from livestock, 4 from weaving and 2 from the improved model of Ambar Charkhas. Thus, all the 13 families will have a minimum of 3 sources of income viz. (1) income from farming and/or agricultural labour (2) Income from livestock and (3) Income from industries. Besides these, according to the availability of labour force, families will be engaged in other occupations as indicated in table No. 22.

The plan has both direct and indirect impact on the income of the village. This is especially true of income from agriculture and miscellaneous lobour. After giving due weightage to the indirect benefits resulting from the overall growth of economic activities, the increase in income can be estimated to be 100 per cent over the period preceding the plan.

The following table shows income of these families during 1957-58 and 1958-59,

TABLE 24.

S. No	Size of the family	Income (in Rs.) 1957-58 Actual	Income per capita	1958-59 planned	Income per capita	(5) as % of (3)
1.	7	1,130	161	1,550	261	178
2.	5	1,240	248	1,400	280	113
3.	4	1,170	292	2,310	577	197
4.	7	1,050	150	1,450	207	138
5.	5	375	75	1,025	205	274
6.	4	400	100	725	181	181
7.	3	400	133	800	266	200
8.	6	205	34	900	150	439
9.	6	520	86	1,200	200	231
10.	3	360	120	775	258	258
11.	4	365	91	800	200	219
12.	4	630	157	1,000	250	158
13.	2	300	150	500	250	166
	60	8,145		14,435		179

As in the case of other families, the incomes of Harijan families were very low on account of the failure of crops. However the per capita income in 1957-58 of these families compares very favourably with the per capita income for the same period of the village as a whole. As compared to Rs. 125 per capita of the village, the per capita income of the Harijan families came to Rs. 136. This is a measure of success which the Gram Vikas Mandal has achieved in strengthening the economic position of these families.

The overall increase in the aggregate income of 13 families will be 179 per cent above the 1957–1958 level. Seven out of 13 families will have an income above Rs. 250 per capita, which is the required minimum level of income. Another 5 families will have an income of Rs. 200 or more per capita, which comes to 80 per cent of the minimum income. Only one of the 13 families which will have an income of Rs. 181 per capita, will remain below the level of Rs. 200 per capita, which can be taken as the target for a short term plan of one year. There are 4 members with one male and one female in the working force. As the women in the family is not left with enough time for productive work, it is not possible to raise the income of this family above the level given in table No. 22.

The development programme which the village has undertaken aims at provision of equal opportunites to all the residents of the village. The problem of enabling the Harijans who were socially and economilly the most backward section of the population to attain a minimum standard of income presented, what was probably the most complicated problem in planning for the village. Through patience and perseverence the village leaders have evolved a programme which in its operative pattern has provided equal opportunities to the Harijans, by creating more wealth in the village.

The programme for Harijans is the product and manifestation of the growing social consciouness in the village. This is reflected in the social security programme through which the village attempted to provide security to the people in respect of their basic needs. Through the programme of ensuring minimum income to the lowest section of the community the village is answering another challenge to its capacity to develop and release the energy of the people who were to this date most inert and dormant. In the process, Antyodaya provides a lever to the better off sections of the village to shed their own inertness.

TABLE 25

VI RESOURCES OF THE PLAN

S. No.	Item	Expenditure during 1957-58	Total	Expenditure On The Programme During 1958–59 (Rs.) Internal resources Cash	Labour	Outside Assistance
A)	**Agriculture**					
1.	Irrigation Masonary well	–	1,500	400	100	1000 Cane Development Union Ltd., Amroha.
	Pumping set	–	3,800	–	–	3,800 Kshetra Samiti.
2.	Improved seed	2,475	1,323	–	–	1,323 From the Co-operative Union Ltd. Dhanaura & Cane Marketing Union Ltd. Amroha.
3.	Fertilisers	510	1,120	–	–	1,120 From the ,, ,,
4.	New Plants	15	175	175	–	
	Animal Husbandry					
1.	Cows	–	800	800	–	
2.	Bullocks	950	3,000	3,000	–	
	Sub-Total	3,950	11,718	4,375	100	7,243
B)	**Ambar Sets**	700	800	–	–	800 Loan from K. & V. I. Commission.
1.	Ambar Training	–	–	–	–	
	Stipend	540	160	–	–	160 grant ,, ,,
	Tution Fees	765	360	–	–	360
2.	Weaving equipment	–	–	–	–	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ambar–Training						
Stipend	540	390	–	–	390	Grant from K.&V.I. Commission
Tution Fees	270	195	–	–	195	,, ,,
3. **Village Oil Industry**						
Ghani	300	–	–	–		
Shed	500	–	–	–		
4. Gur & Khandsari Industry	400	20,000	–	–	20,000	Khadi & V. I. Commission through Saghan Kshetra Vikas Samiti.
Sub–Total	4,015	21,905	–	–	21,905	
C) **Social Security Programme**						
1. Medical Aid	200	1,000	1,000	–		
2. Sanitation	120	120	120	–		
Total	320	1,120	1,120	–		
D) **Housing**						
No. of houses						
1. 7	15,600	12,300	7,900	800	3,600	
E) **Other Development Programmes**						
1. Park improvement		100	–	100		
2. Repair of roads		500	–	500		
3. Pavement of road		300	–	75		Rs 225 as grant from District Planning Committee.
TOTAL		900	–	*675	225	

*Estimated value of labour @ Rs. 1 per manday.

TABLE 26

Expenditure On The Plan (in Rs.) Year 1958–59

S. No.	Item	Expenditure during 1957–58	EXPENDITURE ON THE PROGRAMME DURING 1958–59			
			Total	Internal Resources		Outside Assistance
				Cash	* Labour	
1.	Agriculture	3,950	11,718	4,375	100	7,243
2.	Khadi & V. Industries	4,015	21,905	—	—	21,905
3.	Social security programme	320	1,120	1,120	—	—
4.	Housing	15,600	12,300	7,900	800	3,600
5.	Other development programmes	—	900	—	675	225
	TOTAL	23,885	47,943	13,395	1,575	32,973

* Estimated value of labour @ Rs. 1 day.

TABLE 27

S.No.	Item	Area (in acres)			PRODUCTION (in Mds.)			Gross value of agricultural production		
		1957–58	1958–59	1962–63	1957–58	1958–59	1962–63	1957–58	1958–59	1962–63
1.	Cereals	365.00		380.00	1,939	4,285	5,700	22,400	55,570	74,100
2.	Pulses	110.00		115.00	304	1,351	1,610	3,040	16,180	19,300
3.	Oilseeds	40.00		40.00	57	624	700	885	12,700	13,900
4.	**Vegetables:**									
	Farm	8.50		8.00	450	2,600	3,200	1,880	13,500	16,000
	Kitchen garden	1.00		2.00	50	300				
5.	Fruits				296	400	540	1,480	2,000	3,200
6.	Cotton	2.80		6.00	5	42	120	180	840	2,400
7.	Sugarcane	67.00		75.00	19,400	25,500	37,500	19,400	25,500	37,500
8.	**Fodder:**									
	Khariff	81.00		80.00	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Summer	5.00		20.00	–	–	–	–	–	–
				726.00				49,845	1,26,290	1,65,400
				Less expenses of cultivation				21,645	34,890	*45,600
								28,200	91,400	1,20,800

* Cost of the pumping set and borings to be done not included. Only recurring costs of seeds, fertilisers, irrigation and land revenue are included.

VII FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

With the preparation of the plan for the year 1956–57, the process of planning was started in Kamelpur. Despite adverse weather conditions, the village has made appreciable progress in popularisation of improved agricultural practices and establishment of the base for development of industries. The Gram Vikas Mandal has gained valuable experience in framing and implementing development programme and has already demonstrated its capacity for co-operative action by putting through village remodelling and social security programmes. The village now embarks on its programme for the year 1958–59. In this connection, it will be of interest to know the prospects of development for the village over a period of the next 5 years.

The population of Kamelpur was 530 in 1957–58 and on the basis of an increase at the compound rate of 1.3 per cent, the population of the village will rise to 565 in 1962–63.

The following table shows the requriements of the increased population :—

TABLE 28

S.No.	Item	Daily standard requirements per adult	Total annual standard requirements during 1962–63 of adults (568 persons)
1.	Cereals	14 Ozs.	1,872 Mds.
1.	pulses	3 ,,	398 ,,
3.	Vegetables	10 ,,	1,359 ,,
4.	Gur & Khandsari	2 ,,	281 ,,
5.	Oil & Fats	2 ,,	281 ,,
6.	Fruits	3 ,,	398 ,,
7.	Milk	10 ,,	1,359 ,,
8.	Cloth	25 Sq. Yds. per person	14,200 Sq. Yds.
9.	Shoes	One pair per person	568 Pairs

An outline of a programme designed to meet the above mentioned requirements of the village is indicated in the following pages.

Agriculture

With all the cultivable land of the village already brought under plough, there is little scope left for increasing agricultural production and income by extension of area under cultivation. The village will, therefore, have to cultivate the available land more intensively to increase the yield per acre, through application of increased labour and other resources and through extension of better methods of cultivation. The village has made efforts in this direction during 1956–57 and 1957–58 and these efforts will be continued in the coming years.

In the village, 11.50 acres of land is under gardens. There are 242 mango trees and 33 guavas trees. On an average, the yield of mangoes comes to 300 mds. and of guavas to 50 mds. Fifty per cent of the output is ensured locally and the rest is sold outside the villlage.

Kamelpur is developing another important source of fruits. Already, there are 13 houses with kitchen-gardens in which plantation of papitas, and bananas will be undertaken. It is expected that by 1962–63 every family will take to the plantation of fruit trees around its home. On an average, two trees of papitas and two of bananas will be planted by every family. There will thus be 160 trees of papitas and 160 trees of bananas in the village.

The average yield is expected to be 0.50 md. of papitas and 1.00 md. of bananas per family. Total yield of fruits from kitchen gardens

will be of the order of 80 mds. of papita and 160 mds. of bananas by the end of 1962-63. This will enable the village to meet its requirement of fruits without diversion of farm land from its present use. The following table shows the production and consumption of fruits in the village.

TABLE 29

S. No.	Item	PRODUCTION			CONSUMPTION		
		1957-58	58-59	62-63	57-58	58-59	62-63
1.	Mangoes	230	300	350	125	150	175
2.	Guavas	50	50	50	25	25	25
3.	Papita	6	25	80	6	25	80
4.	Bananas	10	25	160	10	25	160
	Total	296	400	640	166	255	440

Irrigation

Of the 532.00 acres of cultivable land of the village, 209.00 acres are situated in Azampur Patti about 3 miles south-east to Kamelpur. Major part of the land in Patti is sandy and its fertility is lower. Also, irrigation facilities are practically non-existent and prospects of creating necessary facilities are meagre. Added to all is the factor of

distance which precludes the possiblities of intensive cultivation of the land. Almost all the farmers have land nearer home and they concentrate their energy and resources on raising the output of this part of their holdings.

Output of the remaining 323.00 acres of land can be considerably raised by provision of necessary facilities. There are 13 masonary wells with Persian wheels and one state tube well supplying water for irrigation. With the implementation of the programme of constructing one more masonary well and acquisition of the pumping set, the irrigation facilities will be substantially increased and the adequate and timely supply of irrigation will be ensured for 323.00 acres of the land of the village.

The expansion of irrigation facilities will meet the essential requirement for more intensive cultivation.' The double cropped area of the village is expected to be raised from 50 acres to nearly 200 acres. An assured supply of adequate irrigation will be good incentive to the cultivators to put forth necessary efforts and invest their reosurces. It will also enable them to pay adequate attention to the cultivation of crops such as vegetables, fruits and cotton.

Manure Fertilisers

The uumber of cattle in the village is 350. On an average one head of cattle yields 30 mds. of manure over and above the quantity of cowdung utilised as fuel. About 10,000 mds. of farm yard manure is available every year. Thus far one difficulty with this type of the manure has been the unscientific way in which the pits are maintained. The village has, however, made a beginning in maintaining pits for making compost manure. Ten families of the village have such pits and it is expected that all the families will adopt this practice.

In 1956-57, some of the families in the village brought fuel (wood) from Khadar area, from a distance of 4 miles. This has

saved valuable cowdung and augmented the supply of manure. It is estimated that during 1956–57 and 1957–58, the supply of manure was increased by about 2,000 mds. The Ganga Khadar forest offers considerable scope for increasing the supply of wood and it is expected that greater use of wood as fuel will increase the supply of manure from 12,000 mds. to 15,000 mds. by the end of 1962–63.

Two hundred mds. of compost is sufficient for the manuring of 1.00 acre of land. The total available supply of compost manure will be adequate for 75 acres of land. In actual practice on account of the shortage of manure, the rate at which it is applied is reduced and the available supply is utilised on a large acreage of land.

Practice of using sanni and Dhencha as green manure has not yet succeeded in the Village. The village has shown readiness to accept better practices in respect of sugarcane and paddy cultivation and it expected that it will not lag behind in this matter also. In 1958–59, it is propesed to try it on two acres to demonstrate its usefulness and it is expected that by the end of 1962–63 it will be adopted on 20 acres.

Normally 50 to 70 mds. of fertilisers are utilised in the village. To this date fertilisers were applied to land on which sugarcane, wheat and to a smaller extent, paddy and fodder are sown. The increase in double cropped area will necessitate greater use of fertilisers. In order to take more than one crop from 200 acres of land, additional 400 mds. of fertilisers will have to be applied.

In this respect it is encouraging to note that the Co-operative Union Limited Dhanaura has proposed to set up a store at Kamelpur. The co-operative seed store, as it will be called, will supply to the farmers, better seeds and fertilisers on credit. The store will start functioning from 1958-59 and it is expected that through this agency it will become possible to arrange for 450 mds. of fertilisers which the village will require by the end of 1962-63.

Apart from the aforesaid sources of manure and fertilisers, the sowing of leguminous crops will help the soil to maintain its fertility. The available manure will be applied to different plots in rotation and it is expected that once in two years, every plot of land will be adequately manured.

Seeds

Improved varieties of seeds of wheat and sugarcane are utilised in the village. With the popularisation of the method of transplantation of paddy, the paddy seed of improved variety is being increasingly used. The other crop whose production can be raised through the use of improved seeds is mutter. An improved variety of mutter seed was introduced in the village in 1956–57 and its use has been on an increase since then. With the establishment of the seed store in the village, this variety of seeds is expected to replace the old mutter seed.

Crop-Pattern

With the increase in the irrigation facilities, the cropped area is expected to increase by nearly 200 acres. Besides increase in the overall agricultural production, this will enable the people to pay adequate attention to the cultivation of crops such as vegetables, cotton and green fodder. The following table shows the pattern of land utilisation under the short-term and long term programmes.

Animal Husbandry

As many as 32 families out of a total of 81 families belong to Ahir community. Animal husbandry is traditionally associated with the Ahir community. Besides the sociological factor of the preponderance of this community, the availability of grazing land in the Khadar area has also encouraged people to take to this line of work. Consequently, the number of cattle is as high as 350. The number of milch cattle is fairly high. There are 80 cows and 50 buffaloes, in the village.

The average milk yield of buffaloes comes to 20 mds. per annum. It is about 10 mds. per cow during the lactation period. Apart from the low milk yield the progeny of the cows of the local breed is undersized. The village has already made a beginning in the direction of improving the breed of the cows. One pedigree bull was acquired during 1956–57 for the purpose. Also 5 cows of hariana breed were imported during 1956–57. The progress in this direction was held up on account of the scarcity of fodder during 1958–59. The people, however, are quite impressed by the milk yield and progeny of 5 cows of hariana breed which were imported during 1956–57 and it is proposed to import 5 cows of this breed during 1958–59. By 1962–63 it is expected that 20 more cows of hariana breed will be imported to replace the local breed. As this process gains momentum, the cows of inferior breed will be replaced by the superior cows in the course of 10 years.

For its programme of importing 25 cows in five years the village will need Rs. 5,000. With the import of cows of better breed, the standard of the locally available bullocks will be raised. On an average, 5 bullocks are imported annually in the village at a total cost of Rs. 1,000. The imported cows will meet this demand for superior bullocks.

Village Industries

As we have seen earlier the production of industries has steadily increased during the two preceding years. The increase in the income and purchasing power of the people will lend support to the programme of further development of industries. The following table gives an indication of the scope of development of industries from

the point of view of meeting the requirement of self-sufficiency in the village.

TABLE 30

Production And Income From Industries

S. No.	Item	Production			Income (in Rs.)		
		1957-58	1958-59	1962-63	1957-58	1958-59	1962-63
1.	**Khadi :**						
	Carding	—	—	—	410	800	800
	Spinning	21,700	35,700	56,800	2,450	3,500	*4,700
	Weaving	7,100	12,600	14,200	1,460	3,800	4,200
	Oilpressing	35	67	300	990	1,300	3,000
2.	**Gur & Khandsari :**						
	Gur	1,250	300	300	3,165	3,200	5,200
	*Rab	[illegible]	2,055	4,800	—	—	—
3.	Fibre Industry	56	65	80	280	325	400
4.	Carpentry Blacksmithy	—	—	—	1,200	1,200	1,200
5.	Goldsmithy	—	—	—	5,600	5,600	5,600
6.	Tailoring	—	—	—	790	800	1,200
					16,345	20,525	26,300

* The setting up of a power-driven cane-crushing unit will enable the village to export Rab in place of sugarcane from the village.

The possible income of the village as a result of the five year development programme may be summarised as follows :-

TABLE 31

S. No. Sources	Net Income (In Rs.)		
	1957-58	1958-59	1962-63
1. Agriculture	28,200	91,400	1,20,800
2. Animal husbandry	11,760	18,140	29,300
3. Village Industry	16,345	20,525	26,300
4. Others	10,050	12,030	13,500
Total	66,355	1,42,095	1,89,900

Income Per-Capita

From Rs. 125 in 1957-58, the village income is expected to rise to Rs.265 in 1958-59 and to Rs.334 in 1962-63. As shown earlier, per capita income of Rs.250 is required to enable a family to enjoy the minimum standard of consumption. The above table shows that the village has potential resources which can be developed to enable the people to attain this standard. Besides providing the minmum standard of income to the people, the village is expected to become selfsufficient in terms of its basic requiremnts.

TABLE 32

Expenditure On The Five Year's Development Programme

S. No.	Item	Total cost (in Rs.)	Internal Resources: Cash	Internal Resources: Labour	Outside Assistance
1.	**Agriculture :**				
	Irrigation	3,800	—	—	Rs. 3,800 From Saghan Kshetra Vikas Samiti, Dhanaura.
	Fertilisers	15,600	5,200	—	

1	2	3	4	5
2. Animal Hubandry (25 cows)	5,000	5,000	—	Rs. 10,400 –as loan from Co–operative Union Ltd. Dhanaura (2) Cane Development Union Ltd. Amroha.
3. **Industries :**				
Kahdi: For training of 30 persons in Ambar spinning Training Implements	1,350	—	—	Rs. 1,350-as grant from Khadi & V. I. Commission.
4. Village Industries: 4 improved ghanis				
a) Implements	1,200	—	—	Rs. 600-as grant and Rs. 600-as loan from Khadi & V. I. Commission.
b) Construction				
5. a) Gur & Khandsari Industry				
b) Power Driven cane–crusher	20,000	—	—	Rs. 20,00-as loan from Khadi & V. I. Commisson.
Total	46,950	10,200	—	36,750

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